

DC Gazette

VOL XII Nr 8

OCTOBER 1981

Whole Number 213

THOSE CONGRESSIONAL RATINGS



The NATO Issue



**OUR PICKS
FOR NOVEMBER**

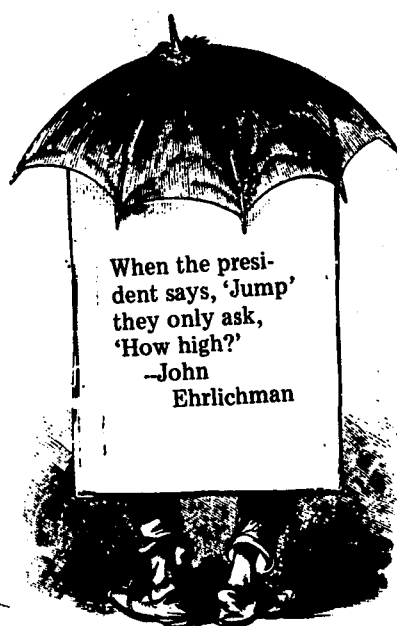


**Trouble Under
the White Collar**



**TUITION
TAX CREDITS**

Weather



Report

Nuke building to end? . . .

The vice president and manager of General Electric's Nuclear Power Systems Division, says that the US nuclear plant manufacturing business may be in its death throes. A. Philip Bray told *Business Week* that GE, one of the biggest builders of nuclear power plants, hasn't signed a single contract to construct a new plant in the past five years. The collapse of the nuke plant market has hit all four of the US based firms that specialize in the field. Irving Bupp of the Harvard School of Business predicts "There are not going to be any more nuclear orders in the US this century."

Quiet recalls now. . .

The Reagan administration says it won't tell the public every time an automobile recall is ordered because to do so would be "irresponsible." Raymond Peck, head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, says the agency will issue press releases about recalls only when they are deemed necessary for auto safety. Ford, Chrysler and Volkswagon reportedly have conducted recall programs in recent months that were unknown to the general public. Joan Claybrook, head of the agency under Carter, charges that the current decision is irresponsible and that sending recall letters is not enough since 25 percent of the owners don't receive the notices because they have moved or for other reasons.

FOI and the right. . .

According to the Center for National Security Studies, Republicans and conservatives are frequent users of the Freedom of Information Act. The Reagan Administration and many conservative groups have launched an attack on the act in the belief that it is a liberal tool. But the CNSS report notes that the Republican National Committee used the act last year to inquire about possible violations by Carter Administration

officials regarding the reporting and accounting of campaign funds. Other conservative users include Human Events, the Conservative Caucus Foundation, Henry Kissinger and the Washington Legal Foundation, whose chair also head NPAC.

Confusing student polls

The 1981 American student body is either more conservative than students of the past, no less liberal, or both — according to two recent studies of political and social values.

A Rutgers University survey of 205 campuses concluded students today are as politically active as ever. "The only major difference between now and the sixties is that there was a central issue with Vietnam that drew a great amount of media coverage," contends Michele Lamoal, one of that drew a great amount of media coverage," contends Michele Lamoal, one of the Rutgers researchers who oversaw the survey. The study found that the number of demonstrations on campuses has decreased by only 11 percent over the last two years.

A University of Florida study on the other hand "seems to show that students mostly care about themselves," says Phyllis Meek, an UF associate dean who helped poll the student body. Florida students preferred alcohol to marijuana at parties by a three-to-one margin. Their most pressing concerns are grades, inflation and unemployment.

A February 1981 study discovered that 68 percent of the students at Stanford agreed that "preparing myself for a career will be at least as important to me as acquiring a general education."

Yet 84 percent of American students believe student demonstrations "have a place on college campuses today," according to a 153-campus poll conducted by the Emhart Corp., Inc.

The same survey found students not only optimistic (83 percent expected to be happy during the eighties), but sharing many of the anti-big business attitudes that marked the hey-day of campus liberalism.

Business Today magazine uncovered similar anti-business, pro-environment attitudes in a survey of 202 schools released in June. The magazine concluded from its study that students are no less liberal than in the past. —CPS

ERA support grows

Despite the Reagan Administration's outspoken opposition to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, a recent Gallup poll indicates that more Americans support the ERA today than ever before.

The survey found that 63 percent of Americans who have heard or read about the amendment are in favor of the ERA, compared to 32 percent who are opposed. This is the first time that public support for the amendment has exceeded 58 percent. Currently women and men support that amendment to the same degree, while previously women were less inclined to do so. The greatest opposition to the amendment was found among Republicans, people living in the midwest and south, and older Americans.

Gay roommates uncounted

Top officials of the US Census Bureau have decided not to tabulate households with same-sex partners because the results might be embarrassing to the government. 1980 was the first year that householders across the US were given the opportunity to identify an intimate relationship with another person in the home as a "partner" rather than merely as a "roommate." The move reportedly was designed to gauge how many unmarried heterosexual couples were living together. Many gay couples, however, may also have listed themselves as "partners" and a Census official says if these figures were tabulated that would be too "controversial" as well as "embarrassing." The official added that the US government is simply not willing to bear the cost of tabulating information on gay households.

Neutron bomb already there?

The *New Statesman* reports that the Reagan decision to build the neutron bomb is a smokescreen for the fact that neutron bombs have been in production for almost three years, and may be already based in Europe. Back in 1978, President Carter announced the US was delaying production of the weapon but, says the *New Statesman*, he continued research into ways of converting regular nuclear warheads to neutron bombs. Once that research was complete, the US began storing neutron components in Europe without actually constructing a bomb — just as it separately stores the components of long range nuclear missiles in NATO countries. Although the actual location of American tactical weapons is secret, the magazine says US policy requires them to be stored "near the front line," meaning they could be at a dozen sites in Germany, Britain, Turkey and the Netherlands.

Tax resistance in the west

A group of religious leaders in Washington state is supporting the proposal of a Washington Roman Catholic Archbishop who state is supporting the proposal of a Washington Roman Catholic Archbishop who urged people to refuse to pay their income taxes to protest US spending on nuclear arms. In June, Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen of Seattle urged US citizens to refuse to pay fifty percent of the federal income tax they owe to protest what he calls the "demonic" nuclear arms race. Now leaders of the Lutheran, United Methodist and United Presbyterian Churches, as well as officials of the United Church of Christ, have joined Hunthausen and vowed to stand publicly with him. In a letter endorsing his proposal, the church leaders are urging clergy elsewhere in the nation to give a similarly call to action. The Internal Revenue Service, in the meantime, says

THE DC GAZETTE

Published ten times a year. Single copies by mail: \$1. Annual subscription: \$5. The Gazette uses the services of Pacific News Service, Zodiac News Service, College Press Service, Community Press Features, HerSay News Service and the National News Bureau.

The Gazette welcomes articles, letters and photos as well as short stories and poems, but cannot, unfortunately, afford to pay for them. All submissions should be made with a stamped self-addressed envelope if you wish material returned.

Deadline for editorial and advertising matter: 15th of the month.

EDITOR: Sam Smith

CONTRIBUTING CORRESPONDENTS: Chuck Stone, Eric Green, Bob Alperin, Josiah X. Swampoodle

CARTOONIST: John Wiebenson

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DC 20009
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similar call to action. The Internal Revenue Service, in the meantime, says that disputes with government programs on moral and religious grounds do not give people the right to withhold taxes.

"Plowshares" movie

Daniel and Philip Berrigan and six other religious activists were sentenced last July to prison terms ranging from one to fifteen years. The defendants, known as the "Plowshares Eight," had been found guilty of felony trespassing for entering a General Electric missile plant in King of Prussia, Pa., and damaging missile nose cones.

It turns out that shortly before they were hauled off to prison, the Berrigans and the other defendants had completed a movie, recreating both their protest and their trial.

The film, called "In the King of Prussia," was put together by director Emile De Antonio and it features actor Martin Sheen playing the part of the judge who presided at the trial, and who handed down the sentence.

Sheen acted in the movie for free, and contributed \$5000 to the project. The Plowshares Eight defendants played themselves. De Antonio reports that when

the film was shot, 60-year-old Daniel Berrigan read a four page speech in one scene, the same he had earlier delivered in court. Say De Antonio, "It was the most moving thing I've ever heard in court, but he was even better in the film. It was so great that the professional actors stopped and clapped."

Worms and nuclear waste

Small worms and other forms of marine life are said to be eating the radioactive wastes that are leaching from canisters that have been dumped into the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California. Dr. Jackson Davis, a biology professor at the University of California's Santa Cruz campus, says that the canisters, which were dumped two decades ago, have created an "artificial environment attractive to marine life."

In an interview with Mother Jones, Davis says EPA studies have found that sponges and worms are attaching themselves to the barrels, and that the worms are spreading the radioactivity through the bottom sludge. Davis goes on to say that commercial species of fish are eating these worms, and that some fish may be feeding directly on radioactive waste near the

canisters. Says Davis, "You couldn't actually design a better way to put radioactivity into our food. The food chain concentrates the radioactivity as it moves up toward us."

First feminist degree

Stanford University has started offering the country's first course of studies in feminism. More than 300 American colleges and universities offer women's studies programs. According to Stanford, however, its will be the first program in feminist topics specifically. Included will be courses such as Contemporary Issues in Feminist Theory, Sexuality in Politics and Women in Technology.

Paternity benefits

Catalyst, a non-profit organization which keeps any eye on the role of women in the corporate world, is out with an update on paternity benefits offered by various companies. Catalyst reports that among corporations responding to a survey, a mere nine percent offer some form of paternity benefits. In comparison, says the research groups, 96 percent of these same corporations offer maternity benefits. Here's a rundown on some of the benefits that are offered:

- CBS allows its male employees to take up to six months unpaid leave to care for a newborn.

- AT&T offers an eight week maternity leave but allows the mother and father to take up to a year unpaid leave between them, if both work for the company. This policy also applies to the parents of newly adopted children.

- Proctor & Gamble maternity leaves normally begin two weeks before the expected date of birth and end six weeks after delivery. This is paid leave for the mother. Beyond this, both mothers and fathers are offered an unpaid leave that can extend up to the child's six month birthday.

- The Ford Foundation may be the first in the country to offer a paid leave of absence to both male and female employees who become parents. The policy allows 26 weeks of absence with eight of these weeks paid.

National Action Guide

The Gazette's National Action Guide contains hundreds of activist organizations and alternative media. You can obtain this classic guide to where the action is by sending \$2 to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. NW, DC 20009.

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BELL LABORATORIES claims to have developed a computer that can turn bad writing into fluid prose. The computer is known as "Workbench" and —according to its designers, it does much more than spot grammatical errors. It will point out clichés, wordy phrases, rambling sentences and the overuse of specific words. Workbench will then suggest lively alternatives and offer simplified wording in place of complex sentence. For example, a writer using the word "utilize" will be told by the machine that it's better to use the word "use." Workbench also reprimands writers for splitting infinitives, and for using passive verbs. The creators of the computer program says the program is based on several major language guides including Strunk & White's The Elements of Style. Discover magazine submitted several well known pieces of writing for analysis — including Lincoln's Gettysburg address. The machine found the text too complex and verbose, and promptly cut the speech in half.

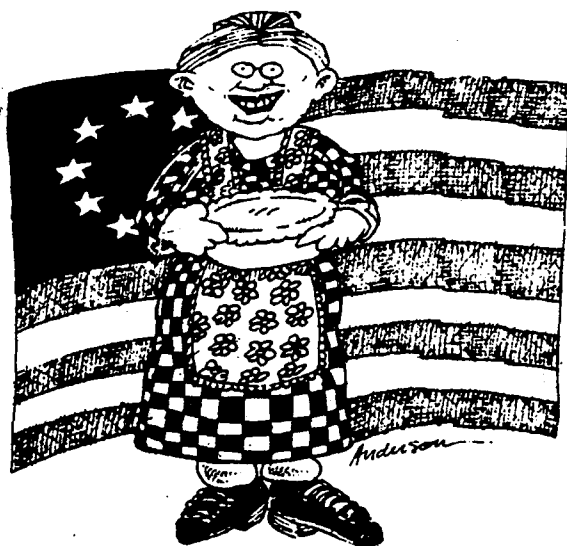
THOSE LOOKING to Ronald Reagan to upgrade the US military had better check a little closer. We note that last July the army put out an invitation to bid for harnesses and related items to be used by horse-drawn artillery at Fort Sill.

NEWSWEEK reports that the median income from writing of authors surveyed in 1979 was only \$4775 — and 25 percent of those surveyed earned less than \$1000. On an hourly basis, it comes out to about \$4.49 an hour, or below the government's "poverty threshold" for 1979. Unlike other fields, there appears to be no great disparity based on social class, race or educational level among writers. According to the study conducted by the Columbia University Center for Social Sciences, New Yorkers —allegedly living in a writer's haven, do slightly worse than those in the south or California. There are even more Californians earning over \$50,000 a year from writing than there are New Yorkers. And women writers have a median income from writing about 20% less than men.

DO CHILDREN have the constitutional right to play Space Invaders and other pinball games in public? This weighty question has been accepted for review by the US Supreme Court, after being debated in the lower courts for the past five years. On one side of the controversy is the town of Mesquite, Texas, where officials have enacted a ban against kids playing coin-operated amusement machines. The town's legal representatives claim that Space Invaders and similar games increase the truancy rates and expose minors to corrupting influences. On the other side of the issue is Aladdin's Castle Inc., a company which has been trying to open a penny arcade for kids in Mesquite. The company argues that the anti-pinball machine law infringes on a child's fundamental right — the right of free association and the right to play such games without a parent or guardian present.

A NEW survey indicates that the age and income of the average record buyer has increased dramatically in recent years. The study, by Warner Communications, reveals that more than one half of all the records sold during 1980 were purchased by consumers 25-years of age and older. Fifty percent of this group was between 30 and 39 years old. The 30-to-39 age group accounted for 25 percent of all the records purchased last year, compared to 18 percent of the records purchased during 1977. The Warner survey also found that the rising prices of albums and singles are having an effect on who is buying records today. The low income segment of the market reportedly has decreased by 25 percent since 1979, while the upper income segment has increased by nearly 40 percent during the same period.

A SWISS inventor claims to have perfected a new kind of clothing that enables wearers to develop a suntan while fully dressed. Jean-Pierre De Buck Van Overstraeten says



Apple Pie

in his patent application the clothing, while promoting suntans, prevents sunburns at the same time. The clothing is to be made from a new type of polymer fabric that filters out most of the ultraviolet radiation that causes sunburns while letting tanning rays through. Van Overstraeten says he hopes to market both shirts and dresses made of the unusual fabric in the near future.

A FEW ISSUES back, we warned you of the dangers of sleeping in wet tight jeans (they shrink and actually left one wearer paralyzed). Now we are sorry to report yet another hazard of life that has received inadequate attention. The American Academy of Ophthalmology has issued a warning: don't put glue in your eye. According to the academy, doctors report an increasing number of patients who mistake bottles of the new super glues for eyedrops. In one case, an 18-year-old woman accidentally glued her eyes shut when she used glue instead of eyedrops.

THE TRADE MAGAZINE Nation's Restaurant News reports that the Burgerworld International chain will open a prototype restaurant in Sarnia, Ontario, where the serving staff will consist of three \$20,000 robots. Customers sitting at horseshoe shaped counters will give their orders over an intercom directly the cook in the kitchen. When the order is ready, the robots will

deliver the food to the diners. According to the report, each robot can tote up to four trays at a time, and can serve nine tables in 72 seconds. The machines will look something like R2D2. Each of the robots will have interchangeable heads with different "personalities," so customers won't get bored with the same robots all the time.

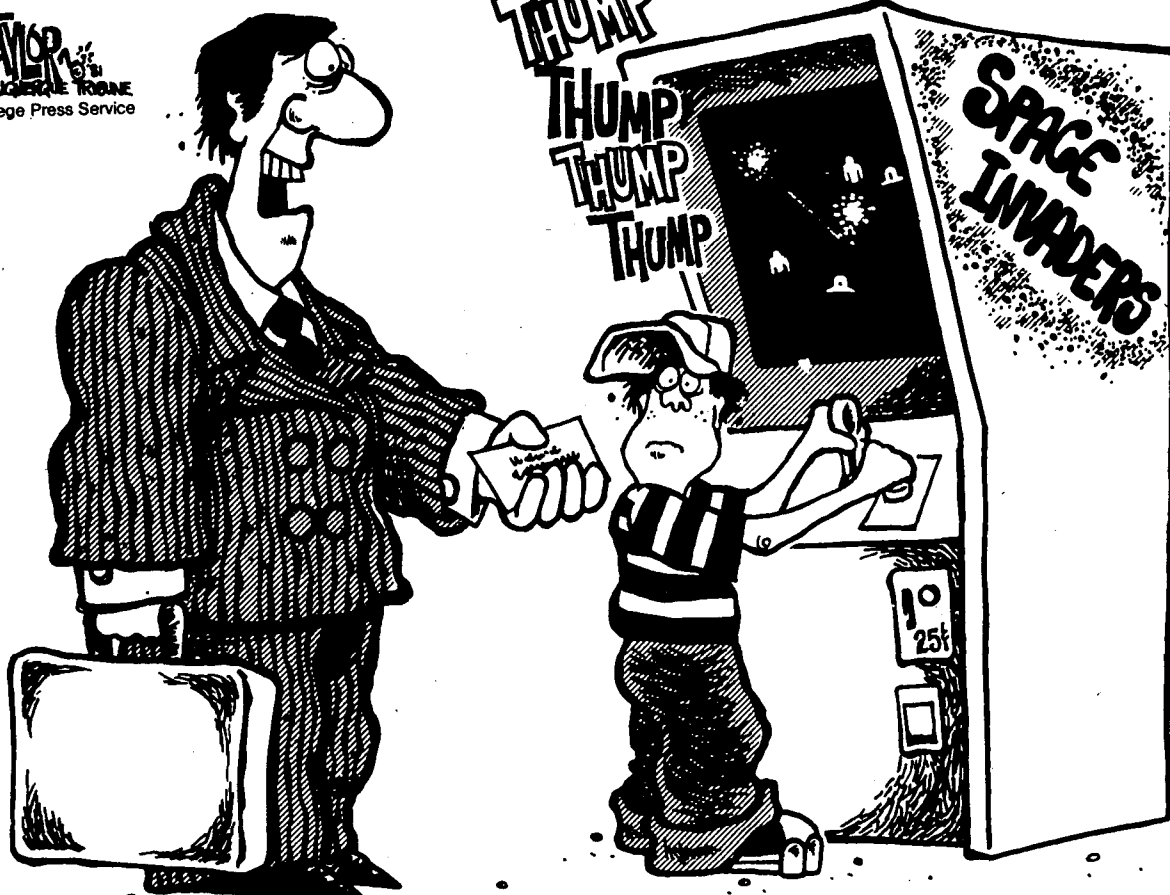
THE CLEAN WATER ACT requires zero discharge of pollutants from sewage treatment plants by 1985. Down in Stafford County, Virginia, they took the requirement literally. At the county's new treatment plant — a \$6 million facility with all the latest gadgets, they somehow forgot to put in a discharge pipe. The engineering firm called it a "design oversight." The discharge pipe was omitted when another pipe shown on blueprints was mistaken for it.

ACCORDING to Science Digest, American and Russian researchers have demonstrated that it is feasible to construct a giant elevator into space — 22,000 miles high. The project could be constructed by placing a satellite in stationary orbit and then dropping a long cable down to the earth's surface. With the cable in place, it would be relatively easy to fit a car around it that could be moved up and down on a wave of electromagnetic energy. Once the cable elevator was constructed, it could cost as little as \$100 to carry a 150-pound person up the shaft and into orbit.

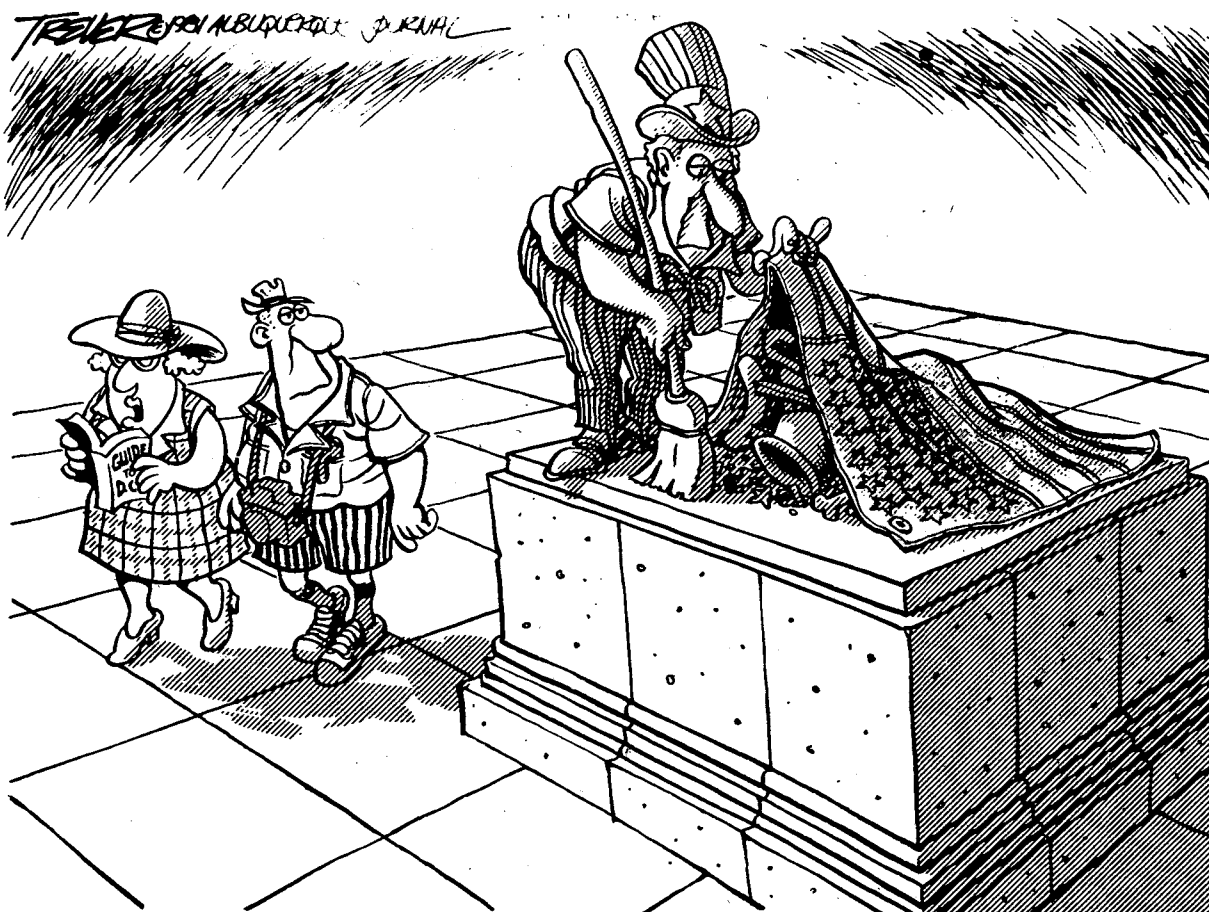
BEES, WHICH HAVE THE ability to spin brood sacs for their eggs out of silk, have apparently decided that synthetics are more practical. At least one species has developed the ability to weave polyester sacs to hold larvae, pollen and nectar. Chemical and Engineering News reports that the female colletes bee has learned to spin a very nice little polyester bag which resembles a plastic sandwich container.

INGRID BERGMAN says that when she filmed "Casablanca" in 1942, nobody, not even the director, knew how the film was supposed to end. Bergman, in an interview with Radio Times in London, claims that no one had gotten around to writing the end of the script. She says, "I didn't know which man I was supposed to be in love with. Now, when I see the film again, my face seems to have no expression, and that it because I didn't know what to do, so I didn't dare show anything."

TAYLOR
ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL
College Press Service



'HI, THERE, Q. DUNLEY DUNBAR, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION. HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED A CAREER AS AN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER?'



"MUST BE THAT NEW VIETNAM VET WAR MEMORIAL...."

HERE'S another in our continuing series of wierd medical problems to protect yourself against:

- While it may be all right to swallow goldfish, don't swallow newts. They emit a neurotoxin which can temporarily paralyze the respiratory system of the swallower and even cause death. A 29-year-old Oregon man died after swallowing an eight-inch newt on a dare, then chasing it down with a half pint of whiskey.

- Computer Epilepsy. The British medical journal *Lancet* reports that a 17-year-old boy on two separate occasions experienced near-epileptic seizures after playing an electronic space wars game for 20 to 30 minutes. The boy began seeing auras. On a third occasion the youth actually did have a seizure. *Lancet* says the prolonged display of flashing lights can induce epileptic attacks in certain people.

CALLERS TO AN 800-number in Huntington Beach, California, get a quick 45 second rundown of what has happened on the most recent soap of their choice. The Tell-A-Soap Service is not free. Subscribers must pay \$25 a quarter, which entitles them to three calls a day. The service reports they average 600 to 800 calls a day with the most queries concerning "General Hospital."

THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY Commission reports that children are playing a dangerous new game called "Beat the Door." The object is to activate an automatic garage door and then race in or out of the garage before the door closes. The commission says that four children were killed last year while playing the game and that hundred of others have been injured.

BROOMFIELD Colorado, inventor Vern Taylor has come up with a plan for a micro chip that could be injected under the skin with a hyperdermic needle. The idea of the chip is to replace the ID card. Authorities, says Taylor, would merely have to aim an electronic scanner at a person to obtain all the information they want.

AMTRAK PROPONENTS in Congress have been circulating a 1959 railroad advertisement showing a tall, handsome man with his feet up, relaxing on a passenger train. The fellow is describing rail travel as "one of the happiest habits I've ever acquired." The man, of course, is old Jellybean himeself.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE Service is planning to begin collecting taxes again immed-

ately after a nuclear war. The Philadelphia Inquirer reports that the IRS has formally notified its employees to develop contingency plans "in event of a national emergency, including a nuclear attack." The guidelines says "The following essential features will be resumed either when directed or 30 days after termination of the immediate post-attack period: 1) assessing, collecting and recording taxes and 2) normal peacetime enforcement and appeals operations."

IT APPEARS that thousands of worms may have invaded America's most sophisticated computer networks. Computer specialists with the Xerox Corporation have discovered that there are certain kinds of programs that can invade a computer's memory bank and then jump from computer to computer, duplicating themselves inside each of the machines. The researchers call these programs "worms" and report that in some cases they have gotten completely out of control. According to *Infoworld*, a trade publication, a runaway

worm jumped from memory bank to memory bank in a matter of hours, shutting down more than 100 minicomputers overnight. In another case, the worm program jumping from machine to machine, periodically displaying the message, "I'm a worm. Kill me if you can."

There's even something in computer jargon known as "vampire worms." These are programs that invade a machine, sit quietly during the day and then take over and use the computer at night. When morning comes, the vampire worm secretly withdraws to a quiet spot in the memory, and waits until another night to fall. The worm problem has reached the point where Xerox researchers have even developed anti-worm programs designed to go into a machine's memory, hunt down and kill any hidden worms.

MONEY Magazine reports that with more women asserting their independence and with married couples attaining higher earnings, separate vacations for couples are growing in popularity. One New York travel agent estimates that about five percent of his married clients headed in opposite directions this season. Says the agent: "When the couple returns from their separate spots, they usually share their experiences — or at least most of their experiences."

THE COMMUNITY FOR CREATIVE NON-VIOLENCE wants the Navy to change the name of one of its vessels. The boat, a nuclear fast-attack submarine launched last April, is called the *USS Corpus Christi*, which means "Body of Christ." But as CCNV admits, there is adequate precedent for this sort of thing. The first test of an atomic weapon was code-named "Trinity" and the first American slave ship was called "Jesus."

RANGERS IN CALIFORNIA'S Sequoia National Park are waging an all-out war against a marauding band of marmots that have been munching on backpacks, hiking boots and automobile parts. The animals, sometimes called mountain groundhogs or woodchucks, have immobilized eleven cars parked at trailheads in the national park by chewing radiator hoses or electrical wire insulation. Rangers say they are trying to trap the varmints by baiting traps with radiator hoses. Although no one is sure why these animals have developed such eccentric tastes, rangers speculate that they are lack something in their diet which is somehow fulfilled by eating backpacking equipment and car parts.

Via his own volition

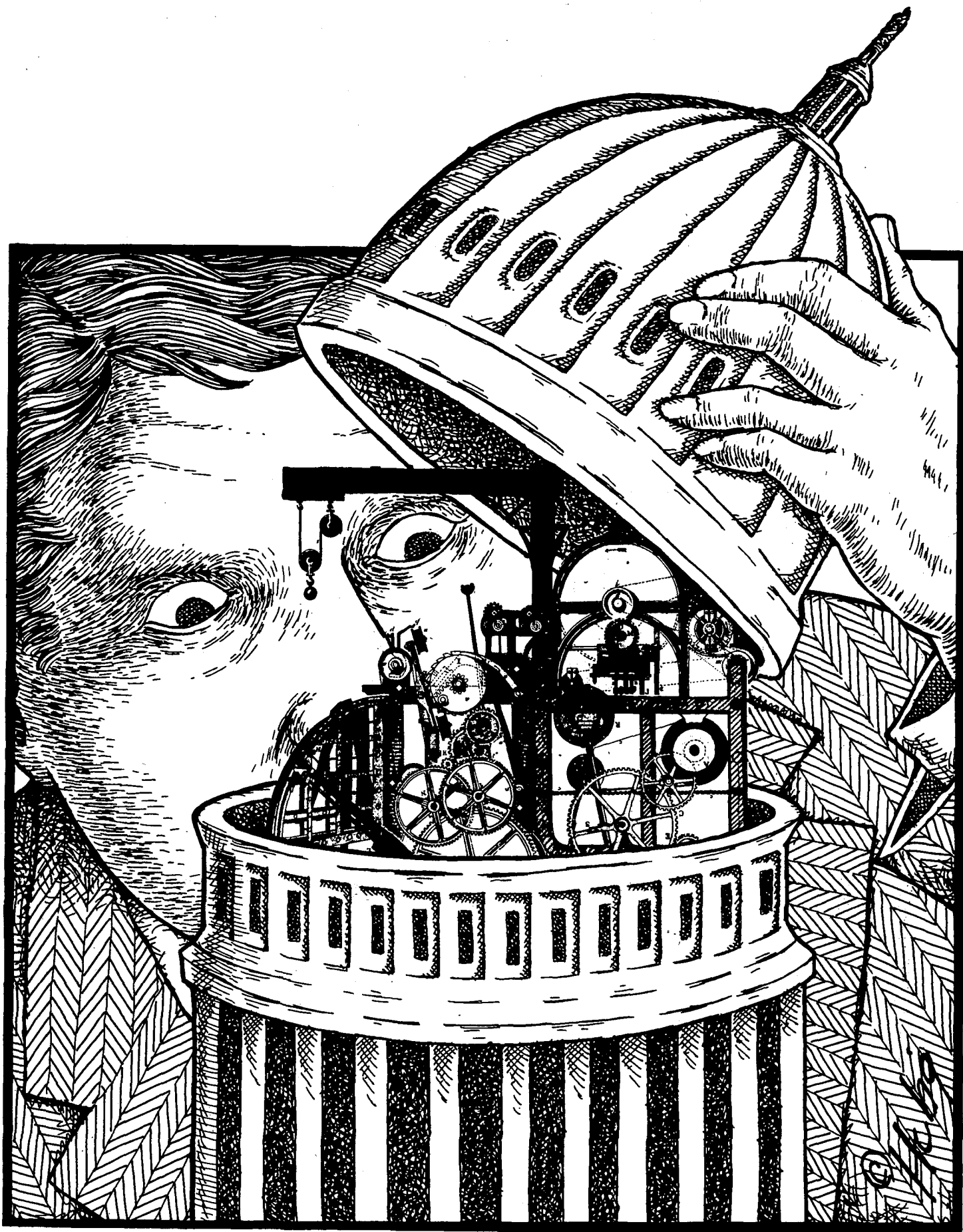
[The following memo was sent out by A. N. Iacono, Ph.D., principal of the Chester, Pa., High School. It is self-explanatory and comes to us via the volition of the Underground Grammarian]

It has come to my attention that the announcement that I conveyed via the intercom the day following the Chester High-St. James basketball game which I disapproved of the loss. It was inferred, unfortunately, that I place the reproach upon my coach. I wish to rectify that immediately.

First, I had apologized to Mr. Wilson in the presence of Mr. White, Athletic Director, after the announcement for my error for which I maintain my innocence. Second, the following day, I made another announcement personally to Mr. Wilson explain and apologizing for my actions. Third, I apologized to Mr. Wilson in the presence of Mr. Zykowicz because of a grievance which was lodged. I am apologizing to the faculty via my own volition and by no method-a prompting from anyone because of those receivers of my announcement that perceived it as unprofessional.

I adhere to the dictum that professionalism must be maintained at all costs, and by no means would I thrust any aspect of our profession which may be construed as negative.

For the latter I abjectly apologize. However, I will continue to maintain my stance that I appreciate winning, and I want to be part of a winning team. This is by no means a reflection upon any individual but rather than an indictment of my personality.



RATING THE MEMBERS

Ken Bresler

On a scale of zero to 100, how valid are the numerical ratings of members of Congress based on their voting records issued by dozens of interest groups in Washington?

Zero.

No evaluation based on final votes in Congress can accurately measure the full capacity of a senator or representative as a committee or subcommittee member, as a provider of constituent services, or as a moral or political leader of colleagues, constituents, and the country. In addition, the ratings, which condense senators' and representatives' votes of particular concern to percentages or indexes or "correct" and "incorrect" votes, are so easily and routinely manipulated that they should be accorded no credibility.

And yet they are. Members of Congress are influenced when they know that an interest group will use a particular roll call to calculate its ratings. One hundred percent ratings from friendly groups—the highest compliment to members of Congress—are heralded in congressional newsletters and campaign literature. Zero ratings are hurled like epithets at incumbents by detractors.

Ratings of Congress as a whole and its individual members are regularly reported by the news media. They are an important part of the thumb-nail profiles of senators and representatives in the *Almanac of American Politics*, a book that is probably on more desks in the nation's capital than the Constitution.

The Library of Congress's Congressional

Research Service maintains and distributes a list of 76 interest groups that rate members of Congress. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee goes one step further and compiles the interest groups' ratings in a telephone-book sized publication for each session of Congress, the latest version of which lists ratings by 47 groups. The House Republican Research Committee last year published the second edition of *The Rating Game*, an evaluation of 34 groups' ratings.

The credence of ratings in a society in which people rate members of the opposite sex on a scale of 1 to 10, admire students not for their scholasticism but their 4.0 grade averages, and accept poll results as campaign news coverage is not surprising. But at any rate, interest group

ratings deserve to be dismissed as a form of political numerology.

The "Christian Right," which has apparently forgotten Jesus' admonition, "Judge not, that ye be not judged" (Matthew 7:1), has been damned by political observers for rating—and berating—members of Congress on issues of seeming irrelevance to its stated goals. For example, when the Christian Voters' Victory Fund, which seeks to "inform Christian Voters of how their elected representatives vote on issues of vital concern to Christians," published its Family Issues Voting Index in 1980, it included the vote to create the Department of Education. "Pro-Family vote was nay," stated the Fund without explanation.

But it's unfair to single out the Christian Voters' Victory Fund on this point; the National Women's Political Caucus, the National Alliance of Senior Citizens, and the National Farmers Union all included the Education Department vote in their ratings even though it seems outside their respective areas of concern.

Not many political organizations can resist the temptation to expand their activities beyond the issues with direct and obvious bearing on their interests. After all, they want to avoid the charge of being *special* interest groups. When many ratings are based on a wide range of issues, however, a 100 percent score can be as meaningful as George McGovern's assurance in 1972 that he backed his first running mate, Tom Eagleton, 1000 percent.

Even when the issues on which ratings are based are narrowed, problems remain. The first edition of *The Rating Game* pointed out in 1976 that there were two major votes that year on strip mining: one on final passage of a bill restricting it, the other sustaining the president's veto of the bill. A group opposed to the bill would have counted 47 Republicans and 39 Democrats voting "correctly" on the first vote, and 86 Republicans and 57 Democrats voting "correctly" on the second.

More than one vote on an issue leaves room for manipulation. Says Guy Cook, who prepared the latest edition of *The Rating Game*, "Liberal groups examine five or six votes on one issue that do substantially the same thing, and figure out which one damages the most Republicans." Conservative groups do the same for Democrats.

Would the bias be eliminated if, for example, the hypothetical group included both strip mining votes in 1976? No. That would lead to another bias, one *The Rating Game* calls "the domino effect:" since most members voted the same way both times, they would get a double bonus or penalty in the ratings.

The Consumer Federation of America created an automatic domino effect in its 1979 ratings when Members of Congress who voted "incorrectly" to decontrol oil prices were given no credit for voting "correctly" for the windfall oil profits tax. Said CFA, "If a majority of the Congress had the courage to reimpose controls in the first place, no windfall tax would be necessary."

CFA was also faulted for tagging six senators in 1979 as Consumer Zeroes (as opposed to Consumer Heroes) when their scores were not in fact zero, but five. *The Rating Game* suggested that this practice violated truth-in-packaging standards.

Ratings merit still more skepticism when members of Congress are officials of the organizations that issue them. The American Conservative Union awarded 100 percent scores in 1979 to only 10 Representatives, including its national chairman, then-Rep. Robert Bauman (R-Md).

The ratings was based on 32 votes—which Bauman helped choose—including four on amendments offered by Bauman. Of the seven votes weighted doubly, two were on Bauman amendments.

Bauman denied any untowardness and told *The Washington Star*, "It was a composite, chosen with the help of Senate and House staffers." Members of Congress are officials of other groups that issue ratings—or rather, self-ratings for those well-placed senators and representatives.

Further distortion creeps into ratings when it comes time to count absences on roll calls. Ralph Nader's Congress Watch, for example, calculates absences as votes contrary to its position because "an absent supporter is of no more benefit to consumers than a present opponent." Thus are absent supporters penalized—as well absent opponents who actually do Congress Watch a favor by missing votes.

Many groups ignore absences and divided the number of "correct" votes into the number of times a member voted on select roll calls. This means that a member can miss 19 key votes, vote "correctly" for one, and walk away with a 100 percent rating. A member can just as easily earn a zero, even though that score is much less revealing than a zero awarded a member who actually voted "incorrectly" each time.

The sophistry of ratings was laid bare in 1980 when the U.S. Chamber of Commerce issued two sets of Senate ratings, an original one, and a revised one in response to criticism of the first. The revision was prompted by Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La) who addressed a letter to the Chamber objecting that the original rating included certain votes, including ones on the standby gasoline rationing plan, and final passage of the windfall oil profits tax.

In his letter, Johnston reminded the Chamber that he had repeatedly voted to weaken the windfall profits bill before the final vote, and asserted that the president would have reimposed oil price controls had it not passed, leaving the oil industry in a worse position. The Chamber then reissued its ratings minus the gasoline rationing vote and incor-

porating six new votes, including two on amendments to weaken the windfall profits bill.

Johnston's score soared from 18 to 50. The scores of 86 senators rose an average of 15 points, and 13 senators lost their zero ratings. Same senators, same session of Congress, but New and Improved ratings.

"It shoots their credibility," commented David Keating, Director of Legislative Policy for the National Taxpayers Union. But NTU's credibility was also challenged last year when it changed its rating method.

In 1978, NTU derived its Congressional Spending Score, which it says identifies "those members concerned with reducing the cost of Government," by combining its Spending Vote Index, based on non-appropriations bills affecting spending such as authorizations and budget resolutions, with its Amount of Spending Index, based on appropriations votes. The latter index was weighted by the dollar amount of the appropriations, and some votes were worth as much as one-eighth of a member's entire score.

"Consequently," NTU noted later, "Members could raise or lower their score by as much as 12 points by simply being absent. A member's score could also change significantly for the wrong reason if he or she voted against an appropriation bill because it proposed spending too little."

In 1979, NTU abandoned the ready-to-use weighting of dollar amounts in appropriations bills, and counted equally all spending votes, whether on appropriations or not. NTU asserted that its new system "avoids the subjectivity which characterizes voting studies that play the 'rating game.'"

NTU, however, leaped from the frying pan into the fire. The Democratic Study Group, an organization composed of almost all House Democrats, blasted NTU in a Sept. 1980 report, pointing out that "a vote to cut \$5 BILLION

Earliest Subscribers

The Gazette's Longest Subscriber Contest is over. The winners are RON AND NANCY LINTON of Washington, DC. Ron subscribed to the *Idler* (the *Gazette's* predecessor publication) the day it hit the streets and has been coughing up ever since. Other very early subscribers who are still with the *Gazette* include:

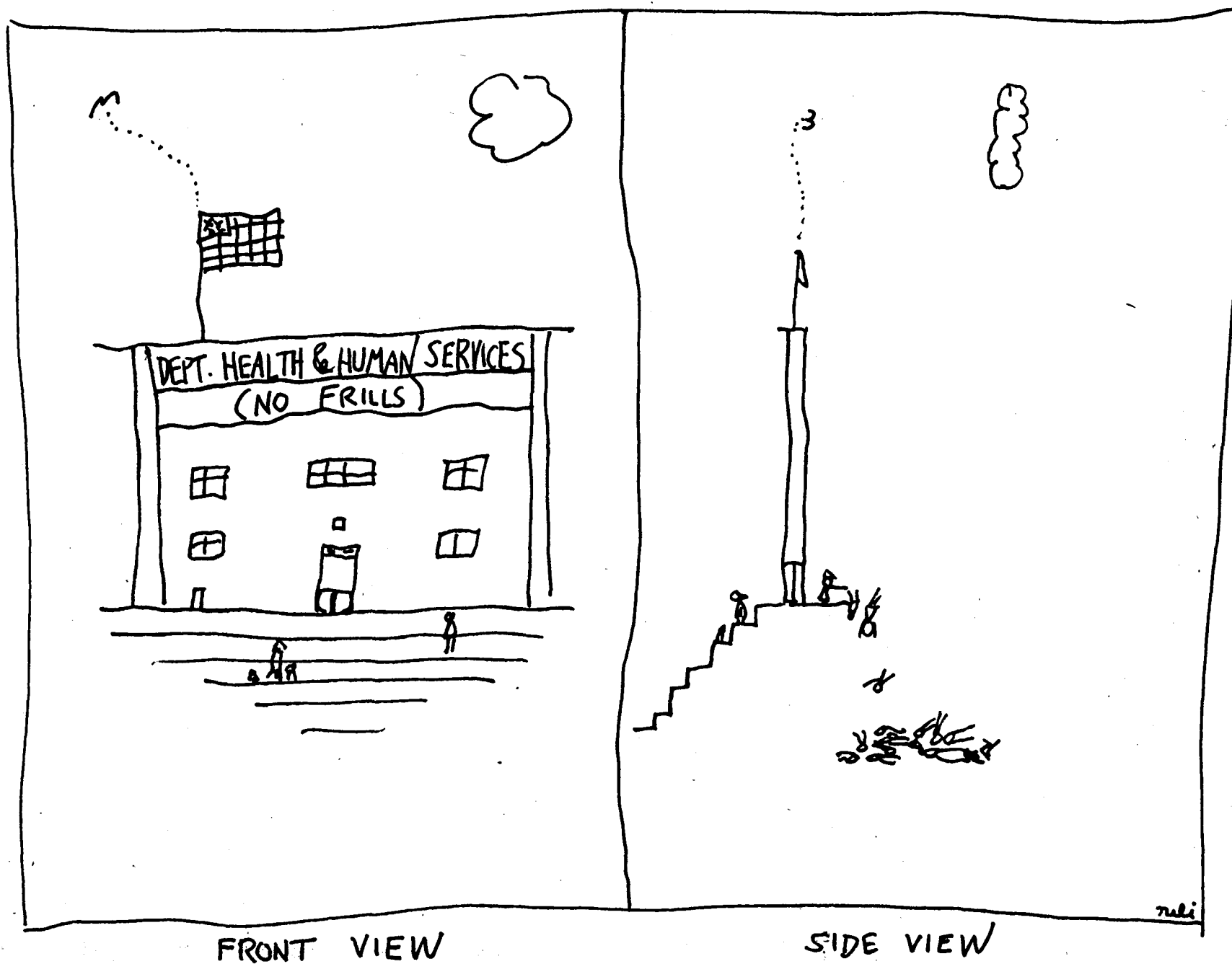
LAWRENCE G. SMITH, San Paulo, Brazil
BRYCE AND MARTHA NELSON, Washington DC
MRS RICHARD SANGER, Washington DC
FRANK and URSULA McMANUS, Washington DC
ROBERT & ELLEN BERG, Washington DC
RALPH and Mary Dwan, Washington DC
LARRY and PAT O'ROURKE, Washington DC
DON OSTROM, St. Peter, Minn.
LARRY MONACO, Washington DC
LEON LEBUFFE, Washington DC
FRANK JOSEPH, Washington DC
BELLA SCHWARTZ, Washington DC
LOREN WEINBERG, Bozeman, Mont.

If you feel you belong in this group, let us know. (*Gazette* writers and staff members not eligible.) If you don't have documentation for your claim, try a plausible argument on us. That's what several of the aforementioned did. For example, Loren Weinberg wrote:

"Early? Hey, look, man, I'm a PREHISTORIC subscriber. Why, I was reading your pure prose back when you were penning it from a foot beat in Capitol East, and using only that neighborhood name on your masthead. But can I prove it, do I have documentary evidence? Hah! I have with me my idiosyncratic file collection which has followed me from Rock Creek to the Rocky Mountains, from the tidal tetanus territory of the Wilbur Mills swimming hole to the crystal quiet of glinting alpine lakes and mountain meadows of every every imaginable color. And in these files is enough documentary evidence to string you up, you rascal."

This sort of argument we found quite convincing, although we are sorry to inform Loren that he is not, as claimed, the only subscriber to have received the *Gazette* in three states. Don Ostrom, for example, has received it in Virginia, Missouri and Minnesota not to mention the future state of Columbia. And Larry Smith has read the *Gazette* in DC, New York, Belgium, England, Italy, Brazil and possibly Bahrein. Not only that, there was a brief period when the *Gazette* had two readers in Bozeman.

To each of these loyal friends of the *Gazette*, we will be dispatching with our usual alacrity an appropriate memento as partial thanks for all the support they've given the *Gazette*.



FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

from the defense budget counts as much on the new NTU scale as a vote against authorizing \$550,000 for the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere," and that "a Member casting 10 separate votes against \$1 million in spending gets a score 10 times higher than the Member who cast just one vote against spending \$10 million." DSG protested that NTU's new methodology substantially increased the scores of House Republicans and the gap separating average scores of Republicans and Democrats.

A more objectionable way to measure members' votes on the economy than NTU's was contrived by the National Association of Realtors: it employs dubious econometric models about which it releases few details. NAR's 1980 Economy Report Card for Rep. David Obey (D-Wis), then Chairman of DSG, for example, solemnly stated that if economic policy were implemented according to Obey's votes, consumer prices in Wisconsin by 1985 would be 11 percent higher, unemployment would be 4 percent higher, long-term interest rates would be 3 percent higher, family income would be 6 percent lower, and housing starts would be 42 percent lower.

Rep. Joe Minish (D-NJ) inserted a statement in the *Congressional Record* in October 1980 asking the identity of the messiah employed by NAR to predict economic figures to the tenth of a percentage point half a decade away. "Now that the effects of Government policies on inflation, unemployment, and interest rates are known so precisely, I guess we can close up things like the Joint Economic Committee, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Congressional Budget Office. It should save us a lot of money," he said.

In another September 1980 report, DSG attacked NAR's economic forecast for each member as an "arbitrary estimate" which it

said in a subsequent memo was based "on a ridiculously-small number of votes (e.g. only 14 for first term members and 41 for others)."

Of the 41 House votes, DSG stated, "Less than half meet NAR's test of having 'a significant impact on the standard of living for most Americans'.... In the House, NAR uses six votes on the Alaska Lands bill, four votes on the Common Situs Picketing bill, two votes on Labor Law Revision, three votes on Clean Air Act amendments, one vote on granting a special tax credit to oil companies, one vote on passage of the windfall tax on oil company profits, and three procedural votes which set the ground rules for House Floor debate."

DSG further denounced NAR's forecasts for ignoring the \$2 trillion Congress had appropriated over the previous four years, while including non-binding budget resolutions. It speculated that NAR chose budget votes because they are usually voted on along party lines, thereby making it easier to assign poor report cards to Democrats.

Republicans were stung too. Sen Charles Mathias (R-Md) took such strong exception to his report card that NAR was forced to send letters to Maryland realtors conceding that "not every facet of a Senator's voting or his efforts on behalf of his constituents can be measured by roll-call floor votes." The letters from NAR enclosed 13 pages of material prepared by Mathias defending his record on housing and related issues.

A more acrimonious donnybrook broke out last year when the National Federation of Independent Business issued a 22, its lowest rating in the Senate, to then-Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis), the Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee.

Nelson's staff on the committee construed the low rating as retaliation for Nelson's spurning an amendment offered by NFIB. NFIB's

legislative representative, Mike Roush, reported in turn that Nelson's staff director had informed him that NFIB proposals would henceforth be unwelcome in the Small Business Committee and in the Finance Committee, chaired by a friend of Nelson, Sen. Russell Long (D-La). Bill Cherkasky, then staff director of the Small Business Committee, said of NFIB, "We're going to take them on. It's a fight to the finish."

Sen. Long took the Senate floor in September 1980 to condemn NFIB's rating as "phony," "fraudulent," "deceitful and dishonest," and "a joke." Some of his remarks were drafted by Nelson's staff director. Long rebuked NFIB for using votes irrelevant to small business interests and for opposing the position of most other small business organizations on small business votes. Long said that small businesses had no better friend than Nelson and that "it would be as though someone were here to challenge the credentials of Jesus Christ as a moral leader to us Christians."

Sen Robert Byrd (D-WVa), then Majority Leader, also impugned NFIB's ratings on the floor. He said they were "truly an outrage," "utter nonsense," and "should be ignored." Byrd noted that another group, the National Small Business Association had awarded Nelson a preliminary score of 100.

Nelson's low rating became an issue in his campaign against Robert Kasten. "It certainly is a nice piece of ammunition," Kasten told *The Wall Street Journal*. "Nelson's been talking like the champion of small business, and he has absolutely the worst record on small business issues."

Nelson lost his reelection bid, which his former staff director would not attribute in any part to NFIB's rating. According to Kim Giggstead, Sen. Kasten's press secretary, however,

the rating "was a significant factor" in Kasten's victory.

All these disputes over ratings indicate that they are no longer taken at face value. Politicians are realizing that ratings are overrated. They would do well to recall that "those who live by the gun die by the gun," and stop citing even favorable ratings. The media should stop reporting on ratings, and groups should stop issuing them.

A more responsible way to summarize a legislative record, as many groups already do, is simply to describe various important votes and report how the member voted. To be sure, there are problems with this approach. For one, someone is bound to convert the voting record into a numerical rating, as the Business In-

dustry Political Action Committee does unwittingly for the National Association of Manufacturers and the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

And while simple voting records avoid some of the causes of subjectivity in ratings, they share some of the inherent limitations. Both ignore the performance of senators and representatives except in the act of voting. Neither ratings nor records can convey whether a member voted against an appropriation because it was too much or not enough money, or against a measure because it was too strong or too weak.

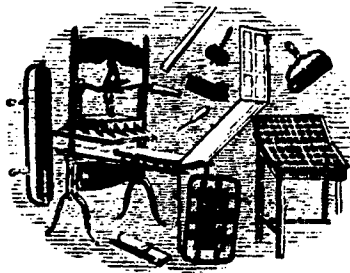
(C) 1981 Ken Bresler

Finally, as David Mayhew pointed out in his book *The Electoral Connection*, "We can all point to a good many instances in which congressmen seem to have gotten into trouble by being on the *wrong* side in a roll call vote, but who can think of one where a member got into trouble for being on the *losing* side?" Mayhew continued, "An infinitely alert public would encourage vote trading in its own interest, but publics are not infinitely alert."

The American public will never become alert, however, by being fed numbers. George Bernard Shaw once defined "the 100 percent American as 99 percent an idiot." The overwhelming majority of Americans are smarter than that and deserve more substantive evaluation of their elected officials than percentages.

THE PRESS

Bob Alperin



Prisoners in a self-defined tower of pomp and personality, the reporters at the royal wedding missed three major related stories: the possible waning of the Crown's unifying power; the monarchy's demonstration that it is unconcerned about, or inconsiderate of, important British interests; Mrs. Thatcher's billion dollar jobs program.

Not far from the adoring crowds were the maddened ones. The fortuitous juxtaposition of the wedding buildup with widespread riots posed the obvious, but ignored, question. What do the riot areas think of the wedding? The *Star* told us a bit. Deep in a wire service story on anti-monarchists was a report from Brixton: few seemed interested in the wedding and the boarded-up windows bore no Charles-Diana photos. (Some complaints were wider: 29% of a national sample said the wedding expenses were too much. No opinion: 4%.) Whether Brixton's attitude was typical of other battle-scarred areas, and thus evidence of a declining interest in the Crown's symbolism, went unreported.

The monarchy showed no concern for the people in the riot areas. Words of sympathy, donations, or tours were missing. No compelling reason forced the royal couple to board their honeymoon yacht at Gibraltar, an area disputed by Spain and Britain. Editorial writers wanted Spain's King to ignore the affront to his fragile democracy and attend the wedding. Don't they realize that while the wedding was fairy tale theatre, the symbols related to it have effects and meaning in the real world?

If the selection of the Rock as an embarkation point was made in ignorance of its implications, the same cannot be said of the choice of a wedding day. After the engagement announcement but before selection of a wedding date, the Confederation of British Industry tried to persuade Diana not to select a midweek day. It would cost industry millions to shut down and reopen and it would hurt production. The plea failed.

Almost lost in the wedding reports was the Prime Minister's announcement of a billion dollar jobs program. It was quietly reported and forgotten. Surrounded by significant stories the army of top-pay journalists were content to be society reporters.

Even before most riots occurred the *Financial Times* noted that Britain was a "multi-racial society capable of causing great mutual damage if that is not accepted." They urged "the very top of government" to make this point. Our media gave much attention to the actual violence and the politicians' explanations. What attention the government is giving to the building of a consensus on multi-racialism is a big story yet to be written on broadcast here.

Did you know that the Soviets control the 77 Third World nations at the International Law of the Sea conference? A brief *Washington Post* report claimed that "Following the lead of the Soviet Union," the 77 rejected U.S. demands to redo key treaty sections. Presumably this is sloppy reporting or editing and not to be taken literally. Yet, much discussion of Third World events proceeds by confusing Soviet influence or control with a congruity of Soviet and Third World interests on particular topics.

It's now commonplace for our media to say the Mideast peace process must include the Palestinians. It isn't unusual to suggest that the PLO be involved in the talks. This is a remarkable contrast from the reporting at the time of Camp David, when the massive media push for uncritical acceptance of the pact ignored the fact of Palestinian non-participation. Now how about some reporting beyond the endless freedom decision? How many realize that Palestinians now surpass Israelis in the production of college graduates?

Coverage of Israel's raids against Iraq's nuclear reactor and in Beirut portrayed them as

acts of preemption and retaliation on a scale unprecedented in Israeli history. Media explanations for the "new" Israeli practices center on Begin's background and personality. These fallacious views of Israel's past obscure continuities in Israeli attitude and practice.

Take the matter of preemption. In 1962 Egypt launched its first four rockets. Israel feared attack by poison gas, germs, or atomic bombs. German scientists working for Egypt found themselves targets of threats and package bombs. (One killed 5 Egyptians, police intercepted others.) Later Israeli leaders realized the threat was mostly fantasy. In 1973 a Libyan passenger jet strayed over Israeli-occupied land during a sandstorm. Army Chief of Staff David Elazar said he ordered the plane shot down when it turned back. Death toll: 106. Why? Israeli feared terrorists would use such a plane on a bombing mission.

In 1969, Egyptian artillery started the "War of Attrition" against Israeli military targets. To discourage this Israeli planes attacked cities in the Canal Zone. Hundreds of civilians died before a million were evacuated from the rubble-filled cities. Egyptian shelling continued and Israel hit deep into Egypt. Bombs hit a factory (70 dead) and a primary school (46 dead). (The U.S. opposed the raids but didn't act. Soviet SAM crews ended them.)

The image of the evil foe, ignorant yet clever, and the obsession for perfect security limits one's perception and severely limits the number of alternative explanations of events considered. This state of mind has been a constant in Israeli history. This should not be unexpected given the Holocaust and the boastful Arab threats of an earlier period.

News and commentary critical of Israel has been in the American press, but it passes quickly. The Libyan plane episode was the main page 1 story in the *Post*. Their editorial called it "murder." But, such episodes were soon forgotten as a generally favorable portrait of Israel

reigned. The media's numbed memory needs the antidote of historical background pieces.

The *Post* ran two excellent stories showing how U.S. policy, made without understanding of its local effects, endangered rather than aided American interests. One, on Nicaragua, observed that those the U.S. most wants to help (businessmen and others favoring a pluralist system) were fearful of the Reagan administration's hostility to their country. The other, on the North African view of U.S.-Libyan relations, was particularly welcome. A *Post* editorial and several commentators had discussed the U.S.-Libyan air fight without any consideration of its regional impact. The news story reported a great suspicion of U.S. intentions even before the battle, noted that even Qaddafi's foes would defend him as a fellow Arab, and reminded us that Libya's moderate stand was increasing chances for a diplomatic settlement of the war in the Sahara. The commentators had eyes only for U.S.-Soviet conflict.

The media report, and British officials complain, that funds collected in the U.S. in the name of charity really help the IRA. When will our reporters discover the flow of funds from Scotland into the coffers of Loyalist paramilitary groups, and when will they report on the activities of Scottish branches of the Orange Order, UDA, and Ulster Volunteer Force?

Published and forgotten: Jack Anderson's column detailing an FBI memo whose contents suggest Sen. Williams was innocent in the Abscam case. The judge withheld it from the defense lawyers.

A brief dispatch (June 17) reports the KKK has branches at several U.S.A.F. bases in West Germany. Where's the followup story?

The *Post* is doing a masterly job in reporting the EPA assault on rules interfering with air, water, and noise pollution. But why not give credit to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for its lack of concern and action after most of the nation's atomic power plants missed the deadline for installing emergency warning systems?

A CBS News section on "Women in Poland" covered ground the usually alert *Post* man in Poland missed. It noted occupations women predominated (including doctors and judges). Femininity is preserved by standing in endless shop lines, and doing women's traditional household chores. About half of Solidarity's members are women, but in its 39 regions, there is only one woman vice-chairman.

The *Post's* often intriguing account of the *Star's* demise used one paragraph to explain why the joint operating agreement failed: the parties "soon recognized" that *Star* losses surpassed *Post* after-tax profits. Was that the whole story? The talks went from mid-April to mid-July. There were four joint meetings.

Post brief: the Roman Catholic Bishop of Amarillo asks employees to "resign and seek peaceful pursuits" rather than assemble neutron warheads. How about a follow-up story?

The Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility has a little problem. After a decade of planning, it seems the equipment won't fit into the building.

Four executives (at last count), appointed by President Reagan to his Export Council, were top officials from firms that have admitted making overseas payoffs.

Both of these stories were scoops for Cleveland's *Plain Dealer*.

In "Polish Lessons" Joseph Kraft notes that when in Washington he's sure the Soviets will invade Poland, but in Moscow, Warsaw, or Bonn the chance seems "remote". He found an "innate bias" in Washington thinking: the "we-against-them model of the world". Four days earlier he regarded the U.S.-Libyan gunfight as the model for the U.S. to meet its "central international responsibility".

The U.S. has sent 21 military trainers (not advisers) to Honduras. Regular reports from Nairobi kept *Boston Globe* informed on the U.N. energy conference. These stories haven't been for *Post* readers. But, the omissions seem counter to a trend of more comprehensive *Post* foreign coverage. There is more attention to nations not in immediate crisis situations. More use is made of longer reports from non-*Post* writers.

Some causes transcend nations, ideologies, cold wars. *Post* headline: "Strike Stifles Polish Newspapers". The ghost of printers' strike past...

The *Washington Post's* news coverage of the air controllers' strike often buried or ignored information helpful to PATCO's case. It tended to accept official claims while ignoring or indicating skepticism about PATCO reports. (Yet the Op Ed page had excerpted a congressional report with harsh judgments on FAA statistics.)

Like most news media the *Post* adopted the Reagan view of the strike: the issue was an illegal strike for unreasonable demands: there was no choice but to dismiss the strikers. An alternative overview is that the administration didn't bargain in good faith and sought either abject surrender or a broken union.

PATCO emerged as unreasonable yet it was Secretary Lewis whose final offer was less than the one rejected by 95% of PATCO's members. PATCO President Robert Poli noted on TV that his offer was not meant to be final but to initiate more bargaining. But Lewis made no counter offer and the union's key issues, retirement and workweeks were not addressed. The *Post* quoted Poli's general complaint of administration unfairness but gave no substantive details. Yet, Lewis was interviewed and his rebuttal efforts printed.

PATCO's demands seldom were reported in the context of comparisons with controllers in other Western nations, or with others in the aviation field. U.S. pilots work 80-hour months and flight attendants 85-100 hour months. Controllers work 40 hour weeks (plus possible overtime). Tucked away in a human interest story in the Metro section, a determined *Post* reader learned that 89.2% of the controllers were retired for medical reasons. (To be hired they must meet the pilots' physical standards.)

Rather than doting on PATCO's initial offer, the media might have costed a few imaginary packages against the costs of firing PATCO members. It takes \$17,000 to train a controller. Multiply by 12,000, but recall that a few years ago the FAA estimated the cost of training from entry to full performance at a top facility was \$175,000.

Candidate Reagan wrote to PATCO, recognizing the justice of their concerns and promising help. Many papers ignored the letter, while the *Post* had brief excerpts deep in another story. The *Boston Globe* found the broken word of a morally-pure president to be front-page news. Inside it printed the letter's text.

Reagan could have made a counter offer before the strike. Indeed, a *New Republic* editorial opposing the strike said that Reagan broke the law by not continuing to bargain.

(PATCO did represent all controllers, not merely the strikers.)

What is clear is that Reagan's view that law violations can never be tolerated is not universally applied by him. He proposed legalizing the wholesale violation of law by illegal aliens. He said we didn't need to decide if Israel violated our weapons sales laws with its acts in Iraq and Beirut. He pardoned two ex-FBI officials convicted of violating citizens' rights after he first bemoaned their prosecution. His EPA head says she won't enforce the laws on product noise pollution. Taking time out from seeking indictments against PATCO members, his Justice Department dropped criminal charges (bribery) against 4 McDonnell Douglas officials. These matters have been reported in the media, but the element of choice in law enforcement has not been related to the PATCO situation.

While savoring the irony of Reagan trying to break one of the few unions that supported him in the election, the media haven't told us why they did so. Two sets of 1980 Congressional hearings (on air safety and computer failure) make clear the controllers had no choice. Poli and others gave detailed testimony on various safety problems. Carter's FAA Administrator, Langhorne Bond, dismissed their concerns and indulged himself with anti-union digs. The *Post* ignored the safety hearings. The *Times* printed Bond's strike warnings, but said not a word of PATCO's safety concerns. This media silence deprived the controllers of possible initial public support when the strike came.

On the eve of the strike the *Post* cited a "usually reliable FAA source" as saying Poli would call a strike without a strike vote. An administration official found this "highly believable". Why no follow-up on the administration's image of the controllers and their union? Numerous stories on the Canadian controllers told us they complained that U.S. air space was unsafe. The *Post* news reports gave no details. In fact, the Canadians were talking of the situation along the border. Planes arrived unannounced into Canada, thanks to the failure of substitute U.S. controllers. (An *Outlook* article by a PATCO member made this point.) A Canadian claim that over 100 U.S. controllers (names provided) failed to meet FAA fitness standards became a tiny *Post* item not followed up at this writing.

When the *Post* came into possession of some internal memos of the Airline Pilots Association they seemed to have a real scoop. "Confidential Memos Belie ALPA, FAA Safety Claims" complete with a photo of a memo. The inside story played inside.

Unlike many newspapers throughout the country, the *Post* virtually ignores rallies in support of PATCO. TV coverage confirms they are not PATCO fantasy. Reporters in all media constantly ask PATCO why other unions don't help. I've yet to see a report of a weeks-old action by the AFL-CIO: establishment of a Family Assistance Fund for Discharged Air Controllers.

The dismal record on the controllers' strike came during a period when the *Post* printed many fine stories. Coverage of EPA and of a variety of matters affecting safety and health at the workplace were excellent. Compared to the strike reporting of an earlier day, the *Post* has substituted genteel practices of news omission and placement for blatantly anti-union banners.



INNOCENT BYSTANDER

Arthur Hoppe

The Seven Marital Sins

In his new book, *The Exploding Nuclear Family*, Dr. Homer T. Pettibone, D.M.V., makes a cogent and persuasive argument for tightening the nation's divorce laws.

"In all too many states," writes the noted marriage counselor, "the bonds of matrimony can be severed for specious, if not downright frivolous reasons. The American family will never be saved until the grounds for divorce are strictly limited to the seven major causes of marital breakups and justifiable homicides."

Dr. Pettibone lists them thusly:

Indomitable Will Power—"The ability to reject food or drink in the presence of an overweight spouse is the leading factor in the increasing number of broken homes," he says. "Before you announce, 'Oh, I just love cheesecake, but I'm on a diet,' ask yourself whether the pound you will lose is worth the marriage partner who will accompany it."

As a case in point, Dr. Pettibone cites Lorelei Harmsworthy of Sarasota, Fla., who quit smoking, went on the wagon and lost ten pounds—all in two weeks. She was feeling much better, he says, until her husband, George, ran over her in a truck.

Courage in the Face of Adversity—This covers a wide gamut of sins, ranging from the all-too-familiar spouse who stoically insists on helping with the dishes although running a temperature of 103.6 and covered with small red spots to the insufferable helpmate (usually male) who insists he isn't the least bit frightened by suspicious noises on aircraft.

Undaunted Cheerfulness—Common symptoms here, says Dr. Pettibone, include jumping out of bed or making any other sudden moves before breakfast, whistling before lunch, saying "Have a nice day" on Mondays, or delivering comments like "Don't worry, dear; anyone could have a vapor lock here in the fast lane of the Santa Ana freeway."

Creative Resourcefulness—The problem with creatively resourceful spouses is not that they are often wrong; it is that they are often right. A typical example, says Dr. Pettibone, would be one spouse working for two hours to start an electric power mower and the other spouse inquiring, in passing by, "Is it plugged in?" A spouse should always check for unimpeded escape routes before being creatively resourceful, warns Dr. Pettibone.

Intellectual Prowess—This includes knowing the seven-letter word (across) for the medieval ancestor of the glockenspiel, how to pronounce *chaise longue*, and not merely that it takes ten points to bid two clubs over one heart, but saying so out loud.

This quality is often exacerbated by a preference for silent German moves to football on television or, for that matter, to television.

Steadfast Unselfishness—Here we have the spouse who invariably takes the burnt toast, orders the cheapest dish on the menu, refuses to buy new clothes and often says, "Why don't you go see what's on tee-vee while I clean up?"

"The sole goal in life of a steadfastly unselfish spouse," says Dr. Pettibone testily, "is to inflict unbearable guilt feelings on the spouse who is not."

Unflagging Honesty—Dr. Pettibone feels unflagging honesty speaks for itself: "You'd better check dear; I think the waiter gave you too much change." Or: "You're right, by golly; you are putting on a little pot."

By narrowing the grounds for divorce to these seven major causes, Dr. Pettibone believes we will not only save thousands of marriages, but also unclutter our judicial system. As it stands now, he points out, our courts are constantly preoccupied with disputes over such matters as chronic infidelity, the squandering of joint bank accounts and unexplained seven-year absences.

"These minor irritants to a happy marriage," he concludes, "could more easily be resolved by shouting."

Creativity Runs Amok

Ah, love! In the finest American tradition, my friend Fred Frisbee has been smitten by thoughts of marriage and a little nest for two or three or more...

"With a white picket fence," dreamily added his bride-to-be, Felicia, "and roses o'er the door."

So they dropped by the reputable real estate firm of Grabbitt & Skramm, where they were personally greeted by President George Grabbitt himself.

"We'd like to buy a house," said Fred.

"Wonderful," said Grabbitt. "Wait until I call in our Arabic translator so we can discuss the details."

"We don't speak Arabic," said Fred.

"Oh," said Grabbitt frowning. "Then in what controlled substance will you be paying? We got badly stung last week with two kilos of talcum powder."

"Look," said Fred, "in the finest American tradition, we wish to make a down payment of \$20,000 on a simple little cottage and take out a simple little mortgage for the simple little balance."

"A mortgage?" cried Grabbitt happily. "Oh, what fun! Just step right into our Creative Financing Department and you'll have a ball."

"But we haven't found a house yet," protested Felicia.

"Believe me," said Grabbitt, "finding a house is the easy part."

The Creative Financing Department was a festive scene with spinning roulette wheels, crowded crap tables, fast-paced shell games and shouts of triumphant winners—such as, "Wow! I hit a 17.2 percent adjustable variable with a five-point spread and a lifetime supply of hemlock!"

"Gee," said Felicia, "creative financing sure does look exciting."

"Yes, but it's not without its risks, Felicia," warned Grabbitt. Just then a shot rang out and a bearded body tumbled off a stool to land at their feet. "Another sore loser," said Grabbitt, shaking his head. "You'd think these Russians would learn how to play roulette."

A buxom hostess sidled up to Fred. "Interested in getting into wrap-arounds, big

boy?" she asked huskily. But Felicia drove her off with a series of karate chops.

"I think I'll stick to roulette, if I know what's good for me," said Fred. "American roulette," he added hastily. "What have I got to lose?"

"I hope \$20,000," said Grabbitt, rubbing his hands.

"I'll put it all on 24, that being my true love's age," said Fred.

"You're a real winner, Fred," said Felicia, 31.

The silver ball—wouldn't you know it?—landed on 24. "Congratulations!" cried Grabbitt, pumping Fred's hand. "You've won a \$50,000 hard-money second plus a \$100,000 renegotiable variable adjustable first with a three-year balloon and 36-month cement clause."

"A cement clause?"

"If you can't pay off the \$100,000 balloon at the end of three years," explained Grabbitt, "you get a barrel of cement."

"What else can we do?" said Fred. "We'll take it."

"Fine," said Grabbitt. "Your payments will be \$3,178.19 a month, but the loans are yours as soon as you qualify by proving you earn more than \$127,642.09 a year."

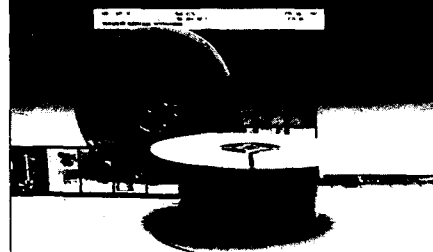
"Just think," said Fred with a sigh, "if I were a wealthy man, I could go \$150,000 in debt today."

But Fred didn't give up. In the end he got the \$150,000 from his neighborhood bank. Unfortunately, he was caught in the act and is now doing five years for felonious creative financing.

But he's philosophical. "At least I chose the only kind of creative financing where you not only get a temporary roof over your head," he says, "but time off for good behavior."

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Ann Arbor, Mi. 48106
U.S.A.

30-32 Mortimer Street
Dept. P.R.
London W1N 7RA
England

The city

THE GAZETTE PICKS FOR NOVEMBER

SCHOOL BOARD AT-LARGE PHYLLIS YOUNG

Phyllis Young is a founder and leader of Parents United for Full School Funding -- the preeminent organization in the city fighting for a better break for the city's school-age kids. She has attracted considerable enthusiasm from those with whom she has worked and is clearly the favorite candidate among DC school activists. Young has been president of the Ward Four Council on Education, chair of Neighborhood Commission 4C, a volunteer teacher and the initiator of a mathematics enrichment program at West Elementary School. A native Washingtonian, Young is a statistician by trade and works for the Federal Highway Administration. We think she would make an excellent addition to the school board.

MANUEL LOPEZ
We have not been among those in the media who have constantly dumped on Frank Shaffer-Corona and Barbara Simmons. We think both have talents that have been underrated. At the same time, both have underused these talents. Besides, both have been rather abrasive to no great gain of the school system. So we accept the view, although with some ambivalence, that it's time for a change. The fast money is on David Eaton, who is able, impressive and loquacious. But we fear that the hard work of the school board may be a bit too grubby for Eaton. Further, we think it would be better to have people on the board not intimately involved in the baroque world of local Democratic politics. The most hopeful alternative appears to be Lopez, who is the civilian head of nationwide training programs for the US Naval Air Systems Command. He has a budget that approaches that of the DC school system and is responsible for teaching skills to Navy personnel. We have long felt that the military runs some of the best educational programs for the less skilled that one can find in the country. Someone with the sort of background that Lopez has could be extremely useful to the school system.

Lopez has promised to go after waste in the schools and says that school principals aren't responsible for the costs of running their buildings, "so empty classrooms are heated to 75 degrees in winter, lights are left on when they aren't needed, and cracked or leaky windows aren't fixed." Lopez has also called for school-by-school analyses of how much is spent per pupil for teachers, teaching aids, administrative staff, supplies and building costs, as suggested some years back by Julius Hobson. Lopez has a daughter at Oyster and is chair of the Adams-Morgan Neighborhood Commis-

Some other suggestions

Several organizations with which many Gazette readers may feel some affinity have also endorsed candidates in the upcoming election. Below, in table form, are the endorsements of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, the Americans for Democratic Action and the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club. Any similarities are food for thought.

GAZETTE	DSOC	ADA	GSDC
	TUITION TAX CREDIT INITIATIVE		
No	No	No	No
	SCHOOL BOARD AT LARGE		
Young			Young
Lopez			Eaton
	SCHOOL BOARD WARD TWO		
Rieffel			Rieffel
	SCHOOL BOARD WARD THREE		
Washburn			Keefe
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES AT-LARGE		
Guinan	Guinan	Guinan	Guinan
Mason	Mason	Mason	Mason
Butler	Butler	Butler	Butler
Clarke	Cassell	Clarke	Clarke
Moore		Huff	Moore
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD ONE		
Bruning	Bruning	Bruning	Bruning
Nahikian	Nahikian	Nahikian	Nahikian
Schott	Schott	Schott	Schott
Shelton	Shelton	Shelton	Shelton
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD TWO		
Maguire	Maguire	Maguire	Maguire
Richardson	Richardson	Richardson	Richardson
Long	Gildenmeister	Rothschild	Long
	Freeman	Freeman	Freeman
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD THREE		
Aronica	Aronica	Aronica	Aronica
Kameny	Kameny	Kameny	Kameny
Marlin	Marlin	Marlin	Marlin
Garner	Mays	Eng	Mays
	Schrag	Schrag	Roehr
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD FOUR		
Mason	Mason	Mason	Mason
Feely	Feely	Feely	Feely
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD FIVE		
Agostinelli	Agostinelli	Agostinelli	Agostinelli
Marcus	Marcus	Marcus	Marcus
	Jenkins	Jenkins	Jenkins
		Thomas	
	CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD SIX		
Croft	Croft	Croft	Croft
Eichorn	Eichorn	Eichorn	Eichorn
Marshall	Marshall	Marshall	Marshall
			Warren

TUITION TAX CREDIT
INITIATIVE

VOTE NO

In this issue you will find a fact sheet that outlines some of the objections to this proposal. Others will be found in the May issue of the Gazette. The tuition tax credit idea is being bankrolled by out-of-town Reaganistas and libertarians who thought this would be a good place to push their thing. If nothing else, it is a tribute to the democratic spirit of our city. We've got such a good election law, people from all over the country want to take advantage of it. We appreciate their interest in local affairs but we hope they get the pants beat off of them.

sion. For our second choice in the at-large race, we'll go with Lopez.

SCHOOL BOARD: WARD TWO
ALAIRE RIEFFEL

Alaire has certainly performed in the sort of serious, capable way that one would expect of a school board member. You may not have agreed with her every view and action, but she ranks as one of the better school board members and clearly deserves re-election.

Those with long memories will recall that the consultant who did the big study hyping the convention center was an outfit called Gladstone Associates. They may also recall that Gladstone Associates had a sibling corporation called the Quadrangle Development Corporation, which seemed to pay close attention to the advice of Gladstone Associates. There were those of us who thought that using a consultant who was also in the development business just a bit tacky but we were outflanked.

Well, Quadrangle has moved ever eastward, from the West End to Pennsylvania Avenue to, as of last month, within a half block of the convention center itself. Woodward & Lothrop and Quadrangle announced that they planned to build a \$195-million hotel, office and retail project on the block north of the Woodies downtown store -- complete with a through-the-block arcade to provide a direct link with the convention center. The announcement was made by -- you guessed it -- Quadrangle president Robert Gladstone, who added "This will be the headquarters hotel for the convention center, as we envision it." It shows the value of having a good consultant.

Meanwhile, out in San Diego they held a referendum by mail a few months back. The issue: the mayor's proposed convention center. Over 60% of the voters cast ballots. The center was defeated.

Bright Morning Star, the folks who have been putting a little music into the movements around the country, are out with a new record called "Bright Morning Star Arisin. They play a wide assortment of songs and instruments, combining -- as one fellow musician put it, "the lively loving energy of great folk musicians with the political content of savvy long-time activists." You can get a copy of the record by mailing \$7.50 to Bright Morning Star, PO Box 922, Greenfield, MA 01302.

ENDORSEMENTS Cont'd

GAZETTE

Hannaham

DSOC

Jones

ADA

Hannaham
Baldwin
Blount
Johnson

Jones

Paramour

GSDC

Hannaham
Baldwin
Blount
Terrell

Coates

CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD SEVEN

CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES WARD EIGHT

The Gazette's constitutional delegate endorsements include only those persons we know enough about to recommend. They should not be regarded as exclusive or in any way a reflection on other candidates.

SCHOOL BOARD: WARD THREE

WANDA WASHBURN

Our views on why Wanda Washburn should be elected were stated at some length in the summer issue. Basically it comes down to the fact that Washburn has far greater experience and demonstrated interest in school matters than does her opponent. We enthusiastically endorse Wanda Washburn.

CONSTITUTIONAL
DELEGATES

See box above
and on previous page

ROSES & THORNS



THORNS TO THE WASHINGTON POST for its misleading article on the planned halfway house in Cleveland Park. The headline read: "Halfway House Upsets Cleveland Park." The story, with its implicit look-at-the-hypocritical-liberals theme was picked up by newspapers all over the country. . . The fact is that the vast majority of Cleveland Park first learned of the halfway house in the Post story. Further, any one familiar with Cleveland Park would not choose the attitudes of those living on Cathedral Avenue as typical of the community. In fact, a check of the voting registration in the block concerned showed that about half of the voters were Republicans.

ROSES AND THORNS TO FLORETTA MCKENZIE, who got off to a good start in her school superintendency with a proposal to require all high school students to demonstrate they can read a lease, write a household budget, fill out job applications and perform similar tasks. . . A few days later, however, McKenzie got off the track with talk of closing small enrollment schools around the city. Some of these schools are among the best in the city; further the savings realized by their closing is minimal. If school officials did an honest analysis of where money is being wasted in the system's physical plant, they would probably find that the structures built during the past twenty years to house a student body that never developed are the real culprits.

ROSES TO THE POST'S DISTRICT WEEKLY and to **PETER ENG** and **EDWARD SARGENT**, whose piece on conflict between Asians and blacks in DC was one of the best pieces of ethnic issue reporting we've seen. By using two reporters, one Asian and one black, the Post was able to gain entrance into both communities and report the story with a sensitivity not generally found in such articles.

THORNS TO THE WASHINGTON POST for its large-type one-word headlines that now adorn a number of its columns. The gimmick, we suppose, is meant to suggest that one is about to read the final word on a subject, but the overall effect is that one is reading excerpts from a children's Scrabble dictionary.

ROSES TO EQUAL WRITES, the newsletter of the DC Womens Political Caucus, one of the best organizational newsletters to flow into our office. Eschewing the normal tradition of preaching to the converted, the publication is heavy on useful information. Subscriptions come as part of membership in the DCWPC and can be obtained for \$15 from Equal Writes, 2820 34th Plkace, DC 20007.

CAPITAL OF DRAFT RESISTANCE?

THE LOCAL SELECTIVE SERVICE reports that only 67.5% of the potential draft registrants in DC have actually registered. This is the lowest percentage in the nation.

TOURIST TIDBITS

THE CITY's new tourism survey contains some interesting tidbits about DC's annual 13 million visitors, to wit:

- Women visitors spend more than men visitors.
- The most appealing aspects of the city to visitors were, in order: the beauty and cleanliness of the city, historical attractions, the museums, the government and political atmosphere, and the sights in general.
- Major complaints, in order, were: traffic, expensiveness, fear of crime, and the fact that it's hard to find one's way around. Generally, however, the city compared favorably to other cities among tourists surveyed.
- Just over half of the tourists came by car and 38% came by airplane.
- About 25% of foreign visitors come from the United Kingdom
- The major sources of foreign visitors were, in order, the United Kingdom, Canada, Western Germany, Venezuela and France. The major foreign cities of origin were Caracas, London, Paris, Toronto and Montreal.
- The major domestic sources of visitors are New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington, Boston and Chicago.

METRO REJECTS FIND A HOME

THOSE OLD BUSES THAT Metro has rented to New York City have made quite a hit, according to the New York Times. Although the buses were mothballed by Metro, the F60 vehicles that have been in the Big Apple since last winter at \$20 a day "have gotten rave reviews from New York passengers and bus drivers alike for reliability and comfort," reported the Times. They get more miles to the gallon, require less service and have been vandalized less often. The president of New York's transit authority told the Times: "Maybe if I painted all my buses red, white and blue, they would get more respect."

The lack of vandalism is particularly striking because the buses are not vandal-proof. They have soft seats and a large amount of white paint on the outside.

New York officials liked the buses so much that they offered to buy them from Washington but Metro said they want them back when NYC is through with them. The average age of the buses is 16 years.

NEW BIKE PATH IN DC

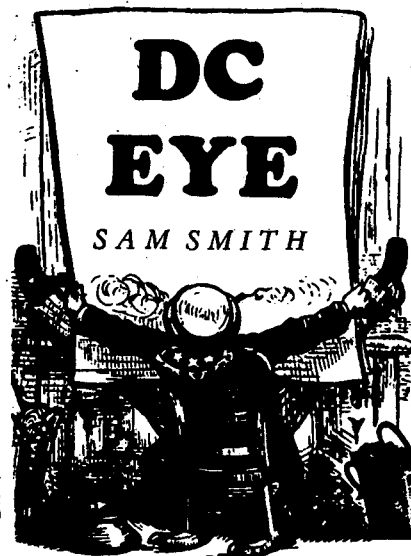
THE FOUNDRY BRANCH TUNNEL, which provides new access to the C&O Canal towpath from Canal Road is now open for use by bicyclists and pedestrians. The project includes a nine-foot wide sidewalk to the tunnel, leading south along Foxhall Road and east along the north side of Canal Road from the intersection of 44th Street, Foxhall Road, and MacArthur Boulevard, to a concrete path winding down to the tunnel. A set of wide steps, with an asphalt trough for bikes, leads to the towpath on the other side. Bikers are advised to dismount when using the path because of the steep grades. The tunnel itself has a six foot, six inch clearance.

DEMS ADD TO COMMITTEE

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE has added twelve persons to serve in ex-officio at-large positions. The move was made, says the committee, "to bring to the committee constituencies under-represented by the publicly-elected members and to provide financial stability to party-building efforts." Elected were Ron Brown, Inez Cain, Lee Carty, Jeffrey Cohen, Vincent Coehn, Janette Harris, Aurelia King, Ethel Lee, Hilda Oliver, Nancy Stockwell, Romain Thomas and Robert White. The party also last month unanimously went on record against the tax credit initiative.

DC TOPS IN FISCAL STRESS

THE national American Federation of Teachers conducted a survey last May which



found Washington to have the highest level of fiscal stress among major American cities. The rating was developed from a formula based on city debt, city expenditures, city taxation, city population levels and city income levels. Washington, with a fiscal stress score of 176, was followed by New York City which had a score of 150, Boston with 139, Atlanta with 113, Philadelphia with 99 and Baltimore with 96. Low stress cities were San Diego, Phoenix, San Jose and Houston.

ACLU ATTACKS BAIL REFORM

THE ACLU has come out against an extension of the city's preventive detention provision. The law currently permits 60-day preventive detention, a practice that many civil libertarians find repugnant and unconstitutional. A proposed bail-reform act would extend preventive detention to up to three months. Says the ACLU: "We believe that preventive detention dangerously erodes the presumption of innocence and flies in the face of our constitutional notions of liberty. To subject an individual to a form of imprisonment prior to adjudication of guilt (based on an unreliable prediction of future conduct) is an extreme incursion on that liberty."

DC TO UN?

LAST AUGUST, THE UN decolonization committee adopted a resolution whose effect could be to restore Puerto Rico to the world organization's official list of colonial territories. The United States, naturally, opposed the move. If Puerto Rico is added to the list, should DC be far behind?

NEIGHBORS ELECTED

TWO activists in Neighbors Inc. have been elected to the National Neighbors board of directors: Joe Hairston, former president of both National Neighbors and the local Neighbors; and Pat Ford-Roegner, one of the founders of the Carter Barron East Neighborhood Association.

THE COST OF STATEHOOD

THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE costs of seeking statehood for the city might wish to note these points:

- Public contributions were used entirely in studying, presenting and passing the initiative in sharp contrast to all other states where public funding has been the overwhelming source.
- The DC constitutional convention will be done on a shoestring compared with the budgets of other state constitutional conventions over the past forty years. New York, for example, spent the equivalent of \$15,000,000 in 1981 dollars when it rewrote its constitution in 1967. DC's costs will run well under a million.

CONSERVATIVES & HOME RULE

CONSIDERABLE publicity was given to Jerry Falwell's effort to get Congress to overturn the city's recently-passed sexual assault bill before it finally became law. According to Falwell, Senator Alphonse D'Amato, one of the city's congressional overseers, was among the sponsors. Not so said an aide to D'Amato. According to the Village Voice,

"although D'Amato objected to some portions of the new DC law, he felt the city was entitled to make its own laws." Curiously, the DC bill shows strong similarities to a measure passed by the Senate a few years back as part of its federal criminal code rewriting. But, said an aide to Senator Jesse Helm, "endorsement of the criminal code certainly doesn't suggest anyone in this body knew what was in it or endorsed any of the provisions contained in it." Not, presumably, even including Senator Orrin Hatch, who helped to write the federal criminal legislation, but who became one of Falwell's co-sponsors. . . . Meanwhile, Falwell received little help from Terry Dolan of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. Said Dolan: "Washington, DC, in most respects would have the right to make decisions relative to its own government. Certainly in the case of setting social standards for itself, I think they should have the right to do it. Morality is not a question of laws on the books. In most cases, whenever the government sticks its nose into issues of morality, and this is a lesson Jerry Falwell should know full well, it screws things up."

NPC ELECTIONS

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING

COUNCILS elect officers on October 29. For information on how to take part call 576-6457 or 576-6465.

EASING LICENSES

Councilmember John Ray has introduced legislation that would exempt many small-scale educational groups from costly licensing procedures. As long as the groups were non-profit, maintained non-discriminatory admissions policies and did not purport to qualify students for an occupation or trade, community organizations such as those running dance and exercise classes could be exempt from licensing fees.

LETTERS

YOUR nasty, snide parenthetical remark 'given Shackleton's long disinterest in the public schools' is not only uncalled for but absolutely untrue. I happen to be extremely interested and concerned about public school education. The record will show that I have consistently supported the Council's successful efforts to increase the school's budgets.

Recently, working with the Mayor and Education Committee Chairperson Hilda Mason, we identified \$2.4 million from the Department of Human Services that are being set up in a Contingent Services Fund for Education.

If you could step down from your judgment seat as the self-righteous, self-appointed decision-maker and for once admit you are wrong, an apology would be appreciated.

POLLY SHACKLETON
Councilmember
Ward 3

[In recent months, the Gazette has apologized to people as diverse as David Clarke and George Frain. But in your case, the facts don't seem to justify it. After receiving your letter I checked with a number of persons intimately involved in Ward III education matters. My inquiries have led me to the conclusion that my comment was perhaps too mild. Voting with the majority of the city council is hardly a convincing sign of deep interest in DC education. The council has done just enough to keep the heat off its back.

It seems somewhat unbecoming for the leader of the Big Green Machine to berate the editor of a two-bit newspaper for expressing his opinion. Presumably, there is still room in Ward III for voices in addition to your own. -- ED.]

More articulated buses...

Metro has purchased 32 articulated buses to use on the 40 route. They'll look like the 43 articulated units Metro already has. Metro estimates the new buses will save the system about \$500,000 a year in operating costs.

New New Times...

Fans of the City Hall New Times will be glad to hear that the Barry administration plans to revive the publication — which in its earlier incarnation was surprisingly informative and readable.

Self-preservation problem...

Financial hardships have hit Don't Tear It Down. Director Judith Sobol has resigned and the DTID office will be staffed only by a part-time administrative assistant.

Bike revolt...

Trouble has broken out at the Dupont Circle Building, one of the city's most eccentric highrises. Long home to innumerable activist organizations, with some of the lowest rents and xeroxing in town, the building is owned by the Machinist Union. In August, the union found itself being picketed by tenants unhappy about the decision of the union to eliminate the bike parking room in the building. According to a flyer, the action was "without any credible rationale, and despite a ten-year record of harmony between bicycling and non-bicycling tenants in the building."

One union official told the Washington Area Bicyclists Association, "We were told that only about four bikers were actually using the room, and the building management needed the room for storage." The union says it will try to work something out with the bikers but can't meet the "deadlines" established by them.

More bike accidents...

Bike accidents in the city are on the upswing. There were 503 accidents in 1980 and even more are expected this year. The worst times for accidents are between five and seven pm in the summer. About two-thirds of the victims are between 10 and 19. Here's a list of some of the major trouble spots:

- Massachusetts Avenue near Observatory Circle.
- Connecticut Avenue near Columbia Road
- Wisconsin Avenue near Reservoir Road.
- M Street between 28th and 31st Sts.
- 19th and 20th Streets south of M St. NW
- Independence Avenue between South Capitol and 3rd St. SW
- H Street NW between 6th and 9th Sts.
- N Street NW between 9th and 10th Sts. NW
- Florida Avenue between Rhode Island Ave. and 3rd St. NE
- 14th Street south of Logan Circle
- 16th Street south of New Hampshire Ave.
- Wisconsin Avenue south of Tenley Circle.

DC & the NWPC

Anita Bonds has been elected first vice president of the National Women's Political Caucus. She is chair of the local chapter as well. Virginia Moye, also from DC and chair of NWPC's black caucus, was elected to an at-large delegate seat.

Heroin deaths

Sixty percent of the heroin-related deaths in DC so far this year occurred in Wards 1, 2 and 4, according to figures released recently by Councilmember John Ray. The figures also show that there was at least one heroin-related death in each of the other five wards.



Tuition tax credits

[The DC Coalition for Public Education has compiled a useful series of questions and answers on tuition tax credits. Excerpts follow:]

Q. What is Initiative No. 7?

A. Initiative No. 7 is a proposed law which would give D.C. taxpayers a tax credit for some of the costs which result from sending a child to public or private school. The D.C. taxpayer is allowed to reduce his taxes each year up to \$1,200 for every child for whom he has paid certain educational expenses.

Q. Which "educational expenses" could I take off my taxes?

A. The following kinds of expenses might be able to be taken off your taxes:

- tuition at private school
- payments made for field trips at public and private schools
- payments made for gym clothes and lockers at public and private schools
- payments made for books and supplies at public and private schools
- tuition at public school outside the District of Columbia

Q. Could I get the credit if I donated money to a public school?

A. No. Donations to schools, public or private, are not considered "educational expenses" under the proposed law.

Q. Do you mean I would not be able to use the credit if I send my child to public school?

A. Under the proposed law, you would only get the credit for costs you actually paid. In public school, since tuition is free, you would get the credit only for small expenses, like gym clothes and lockers. For a D.C. taxpayer whose children are in public school, it would be almost impossible to claim the full \$1,200 credit each year.

Q. If the credit would not help taxpayers whose children are in public school, who would it help?

A. The well-to-do who have children in private school. For example, a husband and wife live in D.C. and have two children in private school. The family has income of \$40,000, and usually pays about \$2,476 in D.C. income taxes each year. Under the proposed law, if both parents are taxpayers, it is possible that the family could claim a credit of \$4,800, that is, \$1,200 per parent for each child in private school. The family would subtract \$4,800 from its taxes of \$2,476, and so pay no D.C. income tax. Although the allowable credit is greater than the family's D.C. income tax bill, the family will not be eligible for a refund for the unused portion of the credit and that portion cannot carry over to the next tax year.

The credit will not help people who are not well-to-do. For example, a family of four which has income of \$7,500, and pays \$128 in taxes each year. If that family could manage to pay tuition in a private school -- for example \$3,000 a year per child -- it could only claim \$128 as a credit. Because of the way the credit works, if your tax is only \$128, you can only claim \$128 as a credit. To claim the full \$1,200 credit, you have to owe \$1,200 in taxes. In order to owe that much, you have to have an income of about \$25,000 a year.

Q. Would the credit only apply to D.C. taxpayers with children in school?

A. No. The proposed law would allow any D.C. taxpayer to take a credit of up to \$1,200 a year as long as the taxpayer has helped pay a child's school expenses. The child does not have to be his own. A grandfather can contribute \$1,200 to the education of his grandson and still claim the full credit even if the parents also claim \$1,200 for the same child. Likewise, friends can contribute to the education of a neighbor's child and still claim the credit.

Q. Does that mean that more than one person can claim a credit for the same child?

Q. Yes. Moreover, each taxpayer who contributes can claim credit for whatever he pays up to \$1200 for each child.

Q. Can corporations benefit from this law too?

A. Yes. Under the proposed law, businesses can take a credit of up to 50% of their D.C. taxes if they contribute at the \$1200 per child rate to the education of children. In essence, the District of Columbia could end up paying for a corporation to help send its employees' children to private schools.

Q. How much money would the District lose in taxes if this law passed?

A. The District would take a tax loss of at least \$25 million just for children now in private schools, and could lose as much as \$23 million more from corporations, EACH YEAR. Additionally, if taxpayers without children choose to claim the credit, the city could lose much more.

Q. Since the credit can wipe out a large portion of the District's revenues, what would happen to the city if the proposed law passed?

A. The city already is in deep financial trouble and needs all the money it now collects through taxes. Tax dollars pay for schools, the police, the fire department, public transportation, libraries, health care, and welfare. If D.C. taxpayers can reduce their taxes because of the tax credit, the city will not collect the money it needs, and all these public services might be cut back.

In order to raise enough money to keep these services as they are now, the city would have to raise other taxes, like property taxes and sales tax.

Q. How would the proposed law affect D.C. public schools?

A. The public schools will have much less money to spend on educating children. School supplies, like books, desks, and films might have to be cut back. There might be fewer teachers, and therefore class size might increase. After-school activities like sports and clubs might also be dropped or drastically reduced. Special services for gifted and handicapped children might also be affected. In other words, the schools might no longer be able to provide an adequate education for our youngsters.

We all know that wealthy taxpayers have been taking their children out of the public schools for years. The tax credit would encourage more taxpayers to pull their children out of public school. The children left behind will be the poorer children. They will be victims of an education made inadequate by the operation of the tax credit.

The tax credit would separate the poor from the rest of society even more than they are separated now. The Supreme Court has held that separating children can affect their development. For this reason, government should not support the separation of our children by helping to pay for wealthy children to go to private school.

Q. What would the Supreme Court say about the proposed law?

A. The Constitution of the United States directs that church and state be separate. Historically, laws bringing together church and state, including laws purporting to provide tuition tax credits, have been held to be unconstitutional. Initiative #7 will be open to this type of challenge.

Q. Who opposes the proposed tuition tax credit because of the proposed law's bad effect on our schools?

A. Many citizens and groups oppose the proposed law, for example:

- D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers;
- D.C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.;
- D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education, Inc.
- D.C. League of Women Voters; and
- American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area
- Parents United For Full Public School Funding

Ward One Dems. . .

Jerry Cooper has been elected chair of the Ward One Democrats. The organization will meeting this season on the third Wednesday of each month at 630 pm at the Third District Headquarters.

And no SNCC buttons either? . . .

Older civil rights activists may find some irony in this item from the media kit distributed for last month's Congressional Black Caucus's Legislative Weekend: "Media credentials will not be honored if the representative is not properly attired for the event or activity that he/she is covering. Items specifically excluded are bluejeans, tee shirts, overalls, tennis shoes or sneakers." Even the Black Caucus appears to have caught the spirit of the Reagan era.

Low-keyed campaign. . . .

Gary Kopff, chair of the Cleveland Park-Woodley Park Neighborhood Commission has been so busy on ANC business that he forgot to circulate petitions for his re-election. He'll be a write-in candidate, though, so please remember there are two "F's" in Kopff.

Cohen with strings. . . .

From the ACLU Newsletter: "For only \$25, ACLU members, contributors and guests can hear Richard Cohen speak on a variety of civil liberties issues, while listening to the baroque chamber music ensemble 'Hesperus' and indulging in wine, cheese, and fruit." Frankly, we prefer listening to baroque music without Richard talking in the background. . . . Moving right along with our literary nitpicks of month, we also have a news release here from Alaire Rieffel who's running for school board again in Ward Two. The release states, "Mrs. Rieffel cited as her major accomplishments the establishment of the Model High School, the selection of Floretta McKenzie as superintendent, and the prevention of the demolition of the Sumner School building." Gee, what were the other board members doing all that time?

New issue. . . .

Other school board exotica: Gloria Thurman, running at-large, has perhaps the most unusual platform ever offered by a local candidate. It's starts with a call for the introduction of the "Lozanov Method of Instruction," which Ms. Thurman calls "the revolutionary speeding up of learning accomplished mainly through techniques of mind expansion." She adds, "The Lozanov method has been used very successfully in a regular public school in Bulgaria. Elementary school pupils who were taught by the method in the 1972 school year, completed their entire year's work in two and a half months and devoted the remainder of the year to learning additional subjects." Ms. Thurman is the only candidate who has stated her position on the Lozanov Method. When will the others stand up and be counted?

Signs of dismay. . . .

One sure sign of the upcoming mayoralty race is a sudden surge of viewing with dismay. Just last month, for example, who should we hear from for the first time in ages but dear old Sterling Tucker. He sent along a copy of his letter to the mayor complaining about his police examination plans. Sterling found the damage they would do "could be devastating," that it was "certain to affect morale on the force" and that he was "deeply troubled."

Reapportionment time

This is the time when the political map of DC gets changed — in accordance with the population figures of the latest census. The council has set a January deadline for redistricting, but so far things have been moving rather slowly. The DC Democratic State Committee has established a task force on redistricting. Information on its meetings can be obtained by calling 347-5670.

THE REGION

A SURVEY BY THE NATIONAL Association of Realtors finds that Washington lags only behind San Francisco and Los Angeles among 15 metropolitan areas in the cost of a house and the size of mortgage payments. The average price of a home in these parts is now just over \$100,000 and the monthly average monthly mortgage payment is just over \$1000. That's not including taxes and insurance.

THE TINY TOWN of Keysville, Md., is one of only two sites in the US with a full scale vermicomposting operation. Vermicomposting is the biological degradation of organic matter by worms. According to the EPA some species of earthworms (although not the common nightcrawler or garden worm) "thrive on a diet composed almost entirely of organic matter." Keysville is in Frederick County and is the birthplace of the author of the Star Spangled Banner. Keysville has not made a big fuss about its worm farm. In fact, when the Potomac Basin Reporter, from which this item comes, contacted neighboring towns, they hadn't even heard about it. To get more information on vermicomposting, write the Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45628.

THE FOSSIL REMAINS of a large sea-going crocodile were found in cliffs of the Potomac shoreline in Westmoreland County in June, according to the Westmoreland News. The crocodile is about 8 to 12 million years old and was about 20 feet

long. Fossil experts say that the animal came to rest at a time when the Atlantic shoreline bordered the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and much of the present-day Potomac basin was under the sea.

AN AIR POLLUTION inventory completed by the Council of Governments challenges several long-standing beliefs about air pollution pollution in the area. The inventory shows:

- Motor vehicles are no longer the only major cause of the area's hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide emissions, two of the biggest pollutants. Nearly as much comes from dry cleaners, gasoline stations and other stationary sources.

- Where vehicles are concerned, it's the number of their trips, not the length, that generates most of the pollution which they produce. The study found that less than half of the hydrocarbon emissions from motor vehicles occur while the vehicles are running and twelve percent comes from uncontrollable evaporation while the vehicles are parked with the engine off. This means that nearly half of the vehicular pollution occurs at the beginning and end of a trip. These findings are the basis for the belief by COG experts that it will be more effective to control pollution from hydrocarbons by focussing on the number of trips made rather than the length of trips.

COG HAS A HOUSING Information Newsletter that lists federally -assisted

housing units which are specially equipped for occupancy by the handicapped. Copies of the newsletter are available from COG's Metropolitan Information Center, 1875 Eye St. NW, DC 20006.

IT HAS BEEN nine years since tropical storm Agnes swept through the northeast US flooding stream valleys and filling estuaries with fresh water. But the devastation caused by that storm is still painfully evident in the lower Potomac, according to fisheries experts.

Most seriously affected has been the oyster fishery. Oysters have failed to fully recover after being nearly wiped out by Agnes. The lower Potomac traditionally has produced hundreds of thousands of bushels of oysters each year. The last season ended with production barely more than 40,000 bushels.

Hope for the oysters rests on good reproduction. But this year only one area, near the mouth of the Potomac, showed a good "set" of baby oysters. One expert speculated that there may be problems with non-point pollution that brings nutrients into the lower Potomac, lowering oxygen levels to the point that young oysters die. — From the Potomac Basin Reporter.

SEVENTEEN LOCAL groups have formed a coalition called the Greater Washington Organizations for Government Funding of Services to fight the administration's proposed changes in the social security system. The organization estimates that

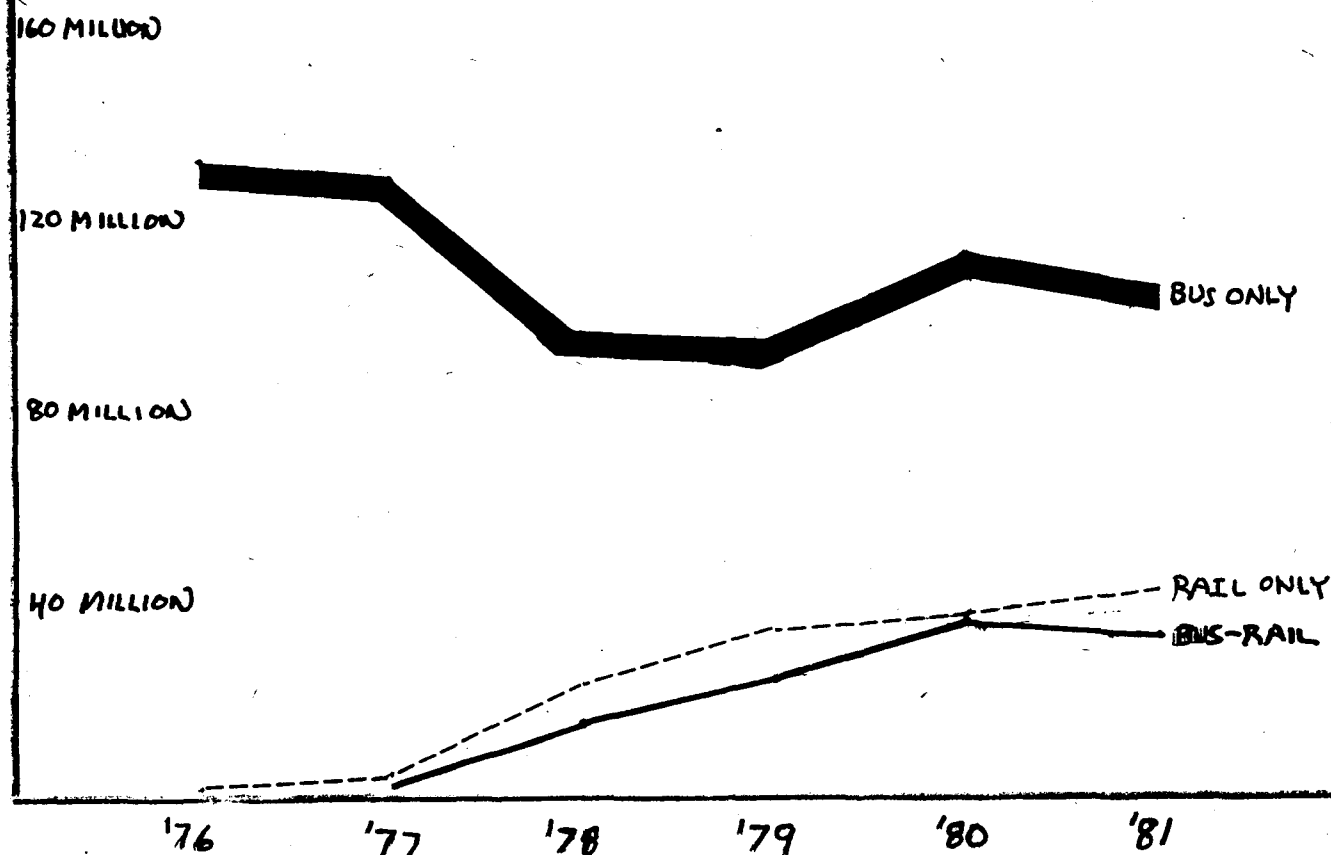
According to forecasts made by Metro in 1971, the system should be grossing \$174 million this year with a net profit of \$78 million. Instead, the system projects revenues of only \$125 million (and in 1981 not 1970 dollars) with another huge deficit for local jurisdictions.

How did Metro go so far wrong? Well, for one thing of course, Metro thought the system would be finished by now. It also underestimated the effects of inflation. But critics have long maintained that Metro's fundamental error was overestimating potential ridership. While the final test of this critique will not be until the last billion is poured into the tunnel, a comparison of the 1971 estimates with recent trends reveals a disturbing factor: combination bus and rail ridership which was projected to be the mainstay of the system has just barely kept pace with the rail-only ridership. According to Metro in 1971, sixty-one percent of all transit riders would use some combination of bus and rail. Nineteen percent would use rail only.

What has actually happened? The current percentage of rail-only ridership is 22.5% -- better than projected, but the bus-rail ridership is only 19%.

The chart shows what has happened to Metro ridership over the past few years. Note that even as Metro has opened more stations and truncated bus lines

Metro Annual Ridership



to force riders onto the subway, bus-rail ridership has remained below that of rail-only ridership. If this does not change dramatically and soon, Metro's final ridership figures could be off by as much as forty percent -- for a whopping 148 million fewer riders a year than Metro forecast in 1971.

METRO'S WEAK POINT

Census Trends

The first analysis of 1980 census figures for the Washington area just completed by the Council of Governments shows these trends:

- The lowest 10-year growth rate for this region (4.4 percent) in this century.
- A 23 percent increase in the number of housing units while the number of jobs grew by 42 percent.
- A decrease in the number of whites (109,000) while the number of minorities (Blacks, Asian-Pacific and other groups) increased 235,000.

The analysis is the first in a series of special reports to be published by COG as data from the 1980 census becomes available.

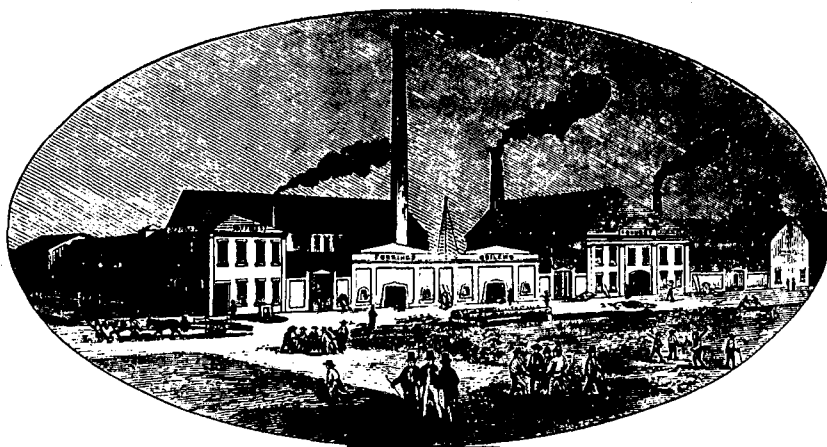
COG's analysis shows two significant trends occurring in the seventies: a large increase in the proportion of women who work with the Washington area having the highest labor force participation rate for women (70 percent) of any metropolitan area in the United States, and a large increase in the number of jobs in the region held by persons who live outside the region due primarily to the growth of jobs in the suburbs and the lower cost of housing in areas outside the region.

In the last 10 years, the counties just outside the region added more people than the metropolitan area. While the metropolitan area grew by 125,056 people, the outlying counties grew by 273,374. Inside the region, Prince George's County moved ahead of the District of Columbia as the most populous jurisdiction. Fairfax County moved from fourth in 1970 to third in 1980 and if trends continue Fairfax County may be the most populous jurisdiction in the years ahead. Significantly more growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs than in the Maryland suburbs in the 1970s. Almost 60 percent of all housing units added in the region were added in Virginia which reversed the trend during the sixties.

143,000 people in the area will turn 62 in the next two to six years and would feel the brunt of the Reagan cutbacks. There are also an estimated 120,000 totally or partially disabled workers in the region, many of whom would be disqualified from benefits under the administration's plans. GWOGFOSS points out that "Washington isn't just where federal laws are made; it is a community of three million people, all of whom are affected by federal state and local laws." To find out more about GWOGFOSS's programs call William Rice William Rice or Gabe Sucher at 638-2545.

Metromania

A fine example of Metromania is the transit system's plan to thoroughly mangle the L bus route in order to force riders onto the subway when the next segment of the Connecticut Avenue line opens later this year. According to Metro figures of May 1980, the L route ridership was 12% of that of the entire subway system. The subsidy was two cents per rider. Metro's plan was to chop the L route into three segments in such a way that anyone riding, say, from Chevy Chase Circle to downtown would either have to transfer to the subway at Van Ness or transfer to another bus at



THE IDEA MILL

NEW ART GALLERY

A new art gallery has opened in Dupont Circle offering a variety of serigraphs, lithographs, poster art and limited editions. Prices range from \$12 to \$100 at the Dupont West Gallery, 1731 21st St., two blocks north of the Dupont Circle Metro stop.

KANT LECTURES

A series of lectures on the philosophy of Immanuel Kant is underway at Catholic University. The free lectures take place at two pm on Fridays at the university's Boys Town Center Auditorium. The series runs through December 4. Info: 635-5259

JEWISH FILMS

The Jewish Study Center and the Jewish Community Center will begin a tri-weekly film festival with *Lies My Father Told Me* on Sunday, Oct. 25, 6 and 8 pm, at 2027 Mass. Ave. The film, by Jan Kadar, is a memoir of the love and devotion a six-year-old feels for his grandfather. Set in Montreal's Jewish ghetto of the twenties, the film contrasts this special relationship with the boy's mistrust of his devious father. Families with children are especially invited to the six pm showing. Refreshments will be on sale. Info: 667-7829 or 328-8087.

ARENA'S NEW SEASON

The Arena Stage begins its new season on October 16 with "Major Barbara." The season, which looks especially strong, also includes "A Midsummer Night's Dream," a musical based on the works of Tom Lehrer, Albee's "A Delicate Balance," and "Animal Crackers." If you go to any of the earlier productions, don't worry about whatever happened to Robert Prosky. Prosky, now in his 24th season at the Arena, is at work on several films, and won't show up at Arena this season until late January.

Van Ness and yet another at Dupont Circle. Protests against this absurd plan may force Metro to alter its scheme, but the original proposal demonstrates the fallacy of Metro thinking. As the chart of Metro ridership shows, there is considerable resistance to transferring from one line to another. Further, by chopping up the L route, Metro will have replaced a low deficit bus line with a high deficit subway plus a crazy quilt of bus routes that will also likely experience greater deficits.



Job cuts

The Washington area could lose as many as 24,000 jobs and \$115 million in Federal assistance by July 1, 1982, as a result of proposed cuts in the Federal budget.

The figures are part of a preliminary analysis of the impacts of the proposed cuts on the area's economy completed by COG's Department of Community and Economic Resources.

COG's estimates show a possible loss of 12,000 Federal jobs by July 1, 1982. The loss in Federal employee spending from those jobs will be felt in the retail, housing, transportation and services industries with an estimated reduction in revenue of \$108 million in 1981, growing to \$216 million in 1982.

In addition, it has been estimated that every Federal job creates one job in private industry. If so, the total loss in jobs in the region could be 12,000 jobs by next July 1.

The two largest cutbacks in grants to Washington area governments will be funds for schools, a loss of \$43 million, and transit operations, a loss of \$28 million. The loss in assistance for public service employment, welfare, food stamps and housing is estimated to be \$44 million.

Earlier economic analyses by COG indicate that the diversification of the region's economy will cushion the area against an economic slowdown because of strong private sector job growth during the 1970s and 1980s.

According to COG, the area will sustain approximately 38 percent of the reductions in Federal employment nationwide even though only 13 percent of all Federal jobs are now in the Washington area. This disproportionate reduction is due to the concentration in the Washington area of the agencies scheduled for the largest cuts such as the Department of Energy and regulatory agencies.

THE ARCHBISHOP KEEPS THINGS RIGHT

John Swinglish

It took great patience to get through John M. Barry's extremely narrow story about Archbishop James Hickey, which appeared in the *Washington Post Magazine* on July 19. The piece was so limited in scope—presenting *exactly* the public image that Hickey desires—that one gets the eerie feeling that James Hickey himself could have written the story.

A few major points ignored: Hickey is retaining in powerful archdiocesan posts a number of right-wing Reaganites who are publicly opposed to their own U.S. Catholic Church's positions on social issues. Further, he is continuing to appoint similar people to other powerful church offices.

Topping the list are such notables as Leonard DeFiore, Superintendent of Catholic Schools, and Dale Francis, Editor of the so-called "*Catholic Standard*," the official archdiocesan newspaper; Msgr. Raymond Boland, recently appointed a personal consultant to Hickey. Also Fr. Thomas Kane and Msgr. John Donoghue, both recently appointed "secretariats"—Hickey's lieutenants in charge of specific archdiocesan functions. *None* of the above names was even mentioned in Barry's article—most curiously the last two, since Barry spent several paragraphs describing Hickey's newly-formed "command structure." All supported Reagan.

A few weeks after Hickey became Catholic Archbishop of Washington, DeFiore took a leave of absence from the archdiocese to work full-time for Ronald Reagan's campaign. But he didn't simply take leave. First he wrote a letter on official archdiocesan stationery and sent it to *all* the Catholic school superintendents and bishops in the U.S. Allegedly this was to explain his reasons for working for Reagan. In reality, it applauded Reagan as the only candidate for president in history to reflect Catholic values. The stationery clearly implied official support of Reagan.

When I approached Archbishop Hickey on this point (all the more serious since Reagan is, in fact, violently opposed to most of the social positions of the U.S. Catholic Church, e.g. on the death penalty, gun control, the nuclear arms race, people's right to food, clothing, shelter, medical care, etc.), he told me that he thought that DeFiore's letter was "a mistake."

Meanwhile, Dale Francis has been misusing the archdiocesan newspaper to push his own personal right-wing pro-Reagan ideas. (Francis, by the way, does not even live in the D.C. area, but continues to commute home to Indiana once or twice a week. His paper's staff includes *no* blacks or hispanics.)

Within the last 18 months, I've sent Francis three letters to the editor, which were not only more liberal, but were also more in agreement with the U.S. Catholic Church's socio-political positions than Mr. Francis' paper is. He refused to print any of them, telling me that I'm just "standing on the sidelines, sniping." He makes no reference, of course, to the many letters and columns containing hateful, violent attacks on anyone deemed "liberal" that he constantly prints in his paper. Nor does he mention

his constant personal attacks in his paper against "liberal" Catholics like Fr. Francis X. Murphy, Rector of Holy Redeemer College in D.C., Sr. Theresa Kane, R.S.M., Superior General of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union, or Fr. Charles Curran, Professor of Moral Theology at Catholic University.

Cable TV

The D.C. Cable Coalition last month joined with representatives of a number of community organizations including the Washington Urban League; the Inner City Chapter of the National Organization of Women; religious leaders; the American Federation of Government Employees, Council 211; and two cable alternative groups to call upon the City Council to move on cable television.

To date, the Public Service and Consumer Affairs Committee, headed by Councilmember Wilhemina Rolark, has held two public hearings on proposed cable legislation in two years. There are currently two cable task forces, one serving under the mayor and the other under Ms. Rolark. Whereas, in nearly every city having or considering cable, cable advisory bodies are selected and operate publicly, the District's cable task forces were chosen internally. According to the Coalition, this raises serious questions about their real purpose and usefulness to the community. The Mayor's Cable Task Force has recently emerged with a report. While it was leaked to the press, it has yet to be officially made public and contains no timetables for its recommendations. Rolark's Task Force has done little more than testify at her own public hearings.

The Coalition also accused the city government of trying to delay cable until the elections, thereby forcing hasty passage of the bill based on political expediency, and failure to open the cable process to the public.

"We are not satisfied with the pace or methods of the city government to bring cable to the District," said Arthur France, outgoing Chair of the Cable Coalition. "They have invited public participation, but left us without a means to participate."

Besides television, the Coalition thinks that cable could also bring much needed industry, as a cable system would spawn new business such as video production, construction, software and hardware products. Legislation could oblige the cable system to hire local residents for everything from construction to programmatic and administrative personnel, thus boosting employment. Finally, the taxes and revenues collected by the city from the cable system could add millions of dollars to the city's near empty coffers.

"With all the potential that cable can offer, the city cannot afford to put it off or to leave cable at the mercy of city politics," said France.

One factor increasing the desirability of faster action is the potential that Congress may restrict local communities' control over cable television.

I have twice spoken to Hickey about the *Standard*. The first time he held onto my hand, gave me a sincere look straight in the eye, and said, "We're working on that; you will see some changes". I believed him. The second time his response was, "Do you really think that Dale Francis has been that supportive of Ronald Reagan?" I began citing examples, but Hickey seemed unimpressed.

So, what are the changes that Hickey spoke of? The paper's format has been changed to a tabloid, and it is departmentalized more. Same right-wing editor and staff, but now they publish a tabloid. Also on April 21, he sent a letter to all pastors informing them that 50% of the families of each parish *will* subscribe to the *Standard*; this figure will be increased to a mandatory 58% in February, 1982. If a subscription deficit occurs, wrote Hickey, "the parish shall make up the deficit in payments directly to the *Catholic Standard*".

All of this is, of course, necessary because the *Standard* cannot survive on its own. But, unlike the *Washington Star*, the *Standard* has *no* competition in D.C. It is the only allegedly "Catholic" paper published here.

Rather than trying to create a quality paper, Hickey has decided to force Catholics to "buy" this low-grade publication, whether they read it or not. It's a great windfall for Dale Francis and his select staff; they don't have to do anything to improve the paper, the money just keeps on rolling in!

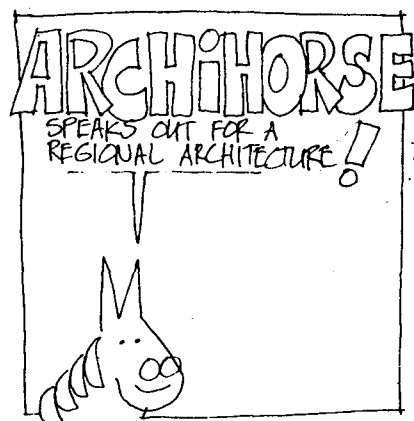
Interestingly, according to figures attached to Hickey's letter, many of the wealthy parishes have already exceeded their 1982 quota, while many of the poorer parishes are still far short of their 1981 quota. So it's the poorer blacks and hispanics who will be forced to pay for something they neither respect nor want—something that simply refuses to relate to their personal lives.

No one, including Hickey, has ever answered the moral issues raised vis-a-vis Catholic officials publicly supporting Reagan, in opposition to many of their own church's social positions. And Hickey continues to maintain in, and appoint to, powerful church posts people who are publicly opposed to their own church's positions. In many subtle ways, the archdiocese will be a reflection of such people.

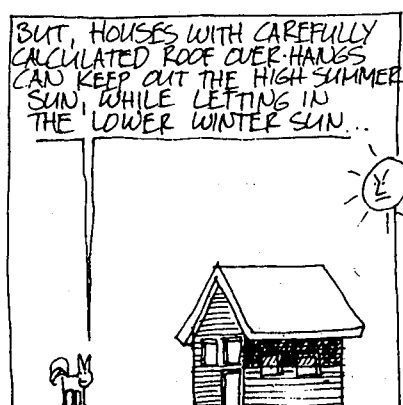
Of course, the arguments for "pluralism" will certainly be raised. But if these folks were as publicly opposed to the Church's stance on anything even remotely related to sex, marriage or "the family," they would very rapidly be removed from (or *never* appointed to) such important church offices. But since the issues here are merely preparing to drop nuclear bombs on people, putting more guns in our streets, executing people, and ripping away their food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, Hickey looks the other way. It's all something he can live with.

Meanwhile, the unreal image of the archdiocese will be maintained. As even Barry pointed out in his article, in James Hickey's archdiocese, "everything is directed...nothing happens by mistake".

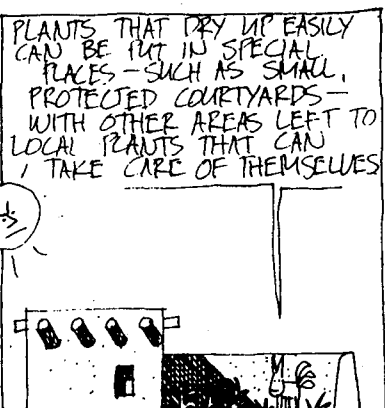
John Swinglish and his wife run Emmaus House for elderly and shut-ins in Washington.



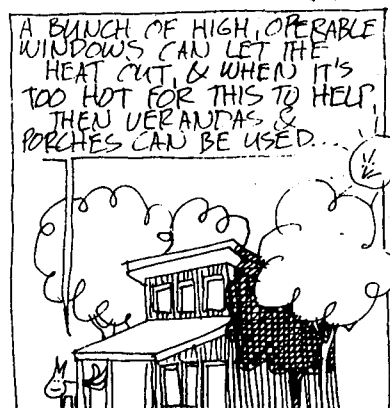
IT HAPPENS THAT MOST NEW HOUSES IN **MARYLAND** GAIN TOO MUCH HEAT IN THE SUMMER, BUT DON'T GAIN ENOUGH IN WINTER.



APPARENTLY, TYPICAL AMERICAN GARDENS IN **NEW MEXICO** CURL UP & DIE, AS THIS IS A DRY PLACE WITH DRY WINDS & A HOT SUN.



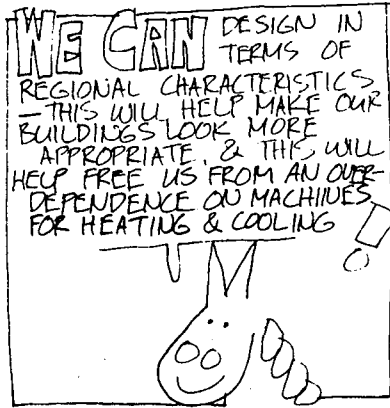
WHEREAS, HOT SUMMERS IN **VIRGINIA** CAN SOMETIMES MAKE EVEN THE MOST CAREFULLY SHADED HOUSE UNCOMFORTABLE.



BUT, COASTAL AREAS OF **CALIFORNIA** USUALLY HAVE A MILD CLIMATE THAT IS MORE OFTEN CHILLY THAN HOT.



THUS IT IS THAT WE NEED NOT BE SLAVES TO ANY OF THE **INTERNAT'L** STYLES THAT WOULD HAVE US BUILD WITHOUT REGARD TO LOCAL CLIMATE AND SITE CONDITIONS.



BULLETIN BOARD

On November 20-22, the 2nd National Labor Conference for Safe Energy and Full Employment will be held at the Civic Auditorium in Gary, Indiana. The Conference is being sponsored by the United Food and Commercial Workers, the United Mine Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Graphic Arts International Union, the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, the Furniture Workers, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the Molders and Allied Workers, the Woodworkers and the Labor Committee for Safe Energy and Full Employment.

All interest trade unionists and safe-energy activists are invited to attend. For more information, contact the Labor Committee, 1536 16th St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20036 (202) 265-7190.

North Washington Neighbors Inc. will sponsor a house and garden tour in Shepherd Park, a richly diverse community straddling upper 16th Street N.W. The tour, planned for Sunday October 18 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., will highlight the variety of architectural styles and decor that characterize this neighborhood. The tour will begin at Alaska Avenue and Kalmia Road, where parking will be available. Transportation will be provided along the tour route, and refreshments will also be served.

Tickets are \$5.00 in advance, and \$6.00 the day of the tour. Advance tickets and further information may be obtained by calling the Neighbors' office at 726-3454.

The Small Business Clinic at George Washington University's National Law Center—the only one of its kind in the Washington area—is offering free legal advice to area residents who already own or want to start a small business or non-profit organization in the District of Columbia.

Legal counseling is available for such business matters as organizing corporations and partnerships, drafting contracts and commercial leases and meeting District of Columbia licensing and zoning requirements.

Registration is through October 31. The Small Business Clinic operates weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. For information call 676-7463.

Capitol Hill Hospital has hired a volunteer auxiliary director to expand its developing volunteer program. Anyone interested in becoming a volunteer at Capitol Hill Hospital can contact Joan Schwarz at 269-8798 or 269-8000.

Genetics, earth science, arms control, evolution, biomedicine, anthropology, and science literacy will be among the fields of inquiry at the 148th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 3-8 January, at the Washington Hilton and Capital Hilton hotels.

Nine public lectures dealing with popular aspects of science and the AAAS Science Film Festival, featuring some 50 of the best recent science films, will be included in the program.

We're looking for the thousands of people in the D.C. area who are D-E-S exposed, but are unaware of their exposure. D-E-S (or diethylstilbestrol) was prescribed for pregnant women from 1941 to 1971, mainly to prevent miscarriage. Many D-E-S exposed people still do not know of their exposure and thus aren't getting proper medical examinations or treatment. DES ACTION has two new pamphlets that contain the latest information for DES daughters and sons. Each is free—just send a business-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope to: P.O. Box 5311, Rockville, Maryland 20851. Or call 468-2170.

Are you making new plans for the fall? Are you considering starting a new hobby? Let us find a hobby for you. Why not consider volunteering? The Volunteer Clearinghouse of the District of Columbia is a non-profit agency that recruits volunteers for over 550 non-profit agencies in D.C. The volunteers we have recruited over the past five years are working in jobs such as: teachers' aides, counselors, tutors, writers, office workers, museum guides, and many others. If this list sparks your curiosity and you would like to know more about us, please call us at 638-2664.

Plans are underway to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Horace Mann School at the Hillandale Estate on Reservoir Road on Saturday, November 7 at 7 p.m. This fund-raising event will include music and dancing, hors d'oeuvres by Nadine of Pasta, Inc., a silent auction and a raffle drawing for a Disney World package—plane tickets to Orlando and hotel accommodations. Proceeds from the 50th anniversary Gala will be used as a support fund for enrichment programs which are especially important in light of continuing cuts in the D.C. school budget. Info: 686-0882.

GAY WOMEN'S ALTERNATIVE is committed to bringing stimulating and informative programs—in a social atmosphere—to the lesbian community in the Washington, D.C. area. Programs include speakers and performers from the varied fields of business, literature, herstory, politics, theatre, science, music, etc.

GWA meets every Wednesday evening at 8:00 PM at the Washington Ethical Society, 7750 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Programs begin at 8:30 PM and are followed by a wine-and-cheese (or other refreshments) social hour. A \$3.00 donation is requested.

For further information about GWA or upcoming programs, call 979-4441, or write to: GWA-DC, Post Office Box 23769, Washington, D.C. 20024.

ITEMS to be included in the Bulletin Board should be typed double-spaced, and preferably should be one page or less. Submit by the fifteenth of the previous month to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009.

MEMBERS of the Youth Information Project of the Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse have put together a small booklet called 'Rapping About Drugs' that discusses the effects of various drugs. Written by youths 13 to 18 years old, the booklet is straight forward and emphasizes medical research results. To obtain a copy write Joseph L. Wright, Youth Information Project, Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, 1221 Mass. Ave. NW DC 20005. (783-1300)

RUFUS LUSK & SON have published a real estate statistics book that covers the years 1976-1980. Information includes sales volume, sales prices, ranking of neighborhoods by price, condo sales, new houses, and a neighborhood map of DC. \$19 plus \$1 postage and 6% DC sales tax from Rufus Lusk & Son, 1824 Jefferson Place NW, DC 20036.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD Women has open a Resource & Policy Analysis Center in DC. The office is designed to help individuals and organizations across the country get access to those agencies in Washington that can help on local programs. The center is located at 2706 Ontario Rd. NW DC 20009. (232-6636.)

THE DC ENERGY EXTENSION SERVICE has opened an office at Lansburgh's, 421 8th St. NW, DC 20001. The office will provide workshops and classes on energy conservation techniques, programs for children, an energy library (open during working hours) and small grants to DC community groups to do innovative energy conservation projects. So far grants have been given for solar demonstrations, energy fairs and how-to workshops. The maximum grant is \$2000. The service also provides assistance to small businesses by performing energy audits and helping them establish an energy management system.

THE CITY COUNCIL has published a guide to itself which contains considerable useful information. Called 'Council of the District of Columbia: Owner's Manual', the guide explains the legislative process, gives biographies of the members, lists recent council actions and discusses upcoming issues. Available from the council secretary's office.

AN EXHIBIT depicting three early DC suburbs continues at the Columbia Historical Society, 1307 New Hampshire Ave. NW, through Oct. 17. The exhibit features photographs of Uniontown, Le Droit Park,

and Cleveland Park, taken by photography students from the Duke Ellington School for the Arts. The exhibit is open on Fridays and Saturdays from 12 to four pm. The project was funded through a grant from the DC Community Humanities Council.

A RECENT ISSUE OF Washington Consumer's checkbook magazine rates 331 of the area's major autor repair shops. The report is based on more than 19700 Washington area residents being surveyed, analysis of complaints on file at local consumer agencies, review of mechanics' qualifications, and thousands of checks on prices of repairs. The report found tremendous variation among the shops in both quality and price.

The issue also contains an evaluation of area hospital emergency services. Checkbook is a non-profit quarterly magazine that evaluates services of all kinds in the metropolitan area. Subscriptions are \$16 a year. Copies of the new issue are available for \$4.95 plus 75 cents for postage and handling. Write checkbook, Suite 406, 1518 K St. NW, DC 20005.

THE DC BOOKSHELF



CITIFAX: Facts & figures about DC

CITIFAX: In invaluable collection of facts and figures about DC that you'll find nowhere else. Plus a listing of citywide and ward groups. Topics covered in maps and charts include poverty, industrial land use, per capita income, gross income by wards, office rental rates, school test scores 1975-1980, school enrollment, teachers salaries, comparison of school budget with suburban jurisdictions, private school enrollment by wards, tax revenue by source 1970-1980, tax revenues lost due to the federal presence, changes in the recreation budget, wards and neighborhood commissions, DC neighborhoods, city council committees, comparison of business taxes with other cities, land use in DC by type, recreation and leisure activity sites by ward, average house assessments by neighborhoods, comparison of housing sales prices with other metro areas, results of initiatives and referenda, presidential votes, ward results 1980, 1980 election results, population figures, Metro ridership by month, change in ridership to downtown, prior mode of Metro riders, causes of death. All this for only \$2.00

YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON: A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95.

THIRTY-TWO PICTURE POST CARDS OF OLD WASHINGTON, DC. Ready to mail. Rare photos reproduced as post cards in sepia. A different way to stay in touch. \$2.75.

HEALING RESOURCES: A comprehensive guide to alternative therapy, preventative medicine and holistic health practices in the metropolitan area. Originally \$5.95. Reduced to \$3.

CAPTIVE CAPITAL: Sam Smith tells the story of non-federal Washington. "Not only well worth reading, but it is the best book we are likely to read on Washington," Bryce Nelson of the LA Times. "An excellent gift," Bill Raspberry in the Washington Post. "Must Reading," Afro-American. "A joy to read," Robert Cassidy in the Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE: The Gazette has secured the rights to "Captive Capital" and can now offer it to its readers 40% off the list price of \$10. For Gazette readers: \$6!

BOSS SHEPHERD AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The fascinating tale of DC's only true political boss and perhaps the most controversial figure in local history. \$3.

PUBLIC BANKING: A MODEL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. A monograph on how to alter the city's banking system by William Batko of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. \$1.

OLD WASHINGTON, DC, IN EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS: 1846-1932. This is a truly fine collection of over 200 prints that provide an enduring record of this city. \$7.95.

SECRET CITY: Constance Green's history of black Washington. A highly readable trip through the city's black past. \$5.95

ANSWERS: Susan Meehan's widely praised guide to community resources in DC. Where to go for help, how to deal with various problems etc. Truly useful. Send \$4.95. ~~\$3.00~~

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15 YEARS AGO

in the pages of the Gazette

September 1966

• More than forty local residents of Capitol East have volunteered as lobbyists for home rule. Right now they are busy calling on senators and legislative assistants to get commitments of support. . . .

• The Friendship House Food and Clothing Center is running out of food again. A citywide campaign during January's snow emergency brought thousands of dollars worth of food to the center, but the contributions have been just about used up.

• St. Cyprians and Holy Comforter Church will combine as one parish this month.

• Casualty Hospital, in order to qualify for Medicare funds, says that it has finally abolished segregation by floors in the hospital.

OK, we filled it.
Who's going to
empty it?



October 1966

Southeast's Berlin Wall

Barry Chicks (left) and Howard Kinney stare at massive stone wall that supports the Southeast leg of the inner loop freeway. It will, when complete, separate much of the public housing in Southeast from private housing, force relocation of 300 families and isolate much of the community from the Anacostia River.



THREE HUNDRED persons marched Sept. 17 in protest against the planned extension of the SE Freeway. The march was the climax of several weeks of mounting local criticism of the road extension from 8th and Va. Ave. SE, around the east boundary of Capitol East.

The marchers began their trek at Barney Circle and followed the planned route to the point where the freeway now ends. They carried signs reading "Humanize the Freeway" and "No Berlin Wall in SE" and were accompanied by a band. Several speakers addressed the group including Lee Rodgers, president of the School Action Council of Capitol East, which endorsed the march; Mrs. Ruth Whitley, local resident; Bob Adams of Friendship House, and Thomas G. Smith, of the Capitol East Democratic Club. Most vehement in his protest was Smith, who called upon area residents to lie down in front of bulldozers when they begin work of the road. Mrs. Whitley said the road would be unsafe for children.

The organized protest began in August under the leadership of Peter Ward, a local community organizer; Smith; Earl Wells, Capitol East architect, and others. During a series of meetings, the following major complaints against the highway developed:

—That it would force the relocation of three hundred families, some of whom had previously been dislocated by the southwest urban renewal project.

—That it would create a wall between public and private housing in SE.

—That it would block off access to the Anacostia River bank, which may—in the future—be developed into a recreational area.

—That it was forcing Negroes to move to make way for a road to be used primarily by suburban whites.

ONE OF the first customers at the community laundromat on Pennsylvania Ave. stuck an old quilt in a washing machine. The thing dissolved, jammed the plumbing and made some major pipe surgery necessary. Other than that, the laundromat-community center seems to be getting off to a good start. Jane Hardin is busy selling shares (at \$2 a share) in the laundry located at 1125-27 Pennsylvania Ave. SE.

OVERCROWDING and lack of proper supervision led to closing of the portable pool at Stuart Junior High School, according to the United Planning Organization. The pool was one of several installed around the city last summer, but was drained shortly after being opened for use.

"There were an uncontrollable number of youths up to full grown teenagers" attempting to use the pool designed for small children, George O'Meally of UPO told the Gazette.

O'Meally said that UPO placed the pool at Stuart (4th and E NE) because of the many children in the area and the need for recreational facilities for them. He stated that UPO had been promised the cooperation of the Police Boys' Club in maintaining discipline at the pool but that the assistance failed to materialize.

On the opening day, lifeguards found it difficult to keep order. "Chaos seemed to have overwhelmed everything," said O'Meally. "Unless there were armed guards it didn't seem practical" to keep the pool open.

As a result, the pool was shut down.

Tot's Lot in Tot Lot Not a Happy One

CAPITOL EAST mothers are unhappy over the lack of shade at many of the area's recreational facilities. Speaking of one park, a local resident told the Gazette, "I wouldn't send my children over there; they'd fry to death."

The exposure to the sun is especially bothersome at the tot lots established in various squares, triangles and parks in Capitol East. During the worst part of the summer, mothers are hesitant to let their small children play in the unshaded lots, such as the one in Stanton Park pictured above.

A survey by the Gazette reporter indicated that few of the area lots appeared designed with the sun problem in mind.

NUMBER Nine police and witnesses to a Sept. 6 incident in the 700 block of 11th St. NE heard each other out at the regular monthly meeting of the 9th Precinct Advisory Council. The session ended in an apparent draw with neither side convincing the other that its version of the affair was correct.

The incident developed when police attempted to arrest Emma Richardson of Gladys, Va., for a series of alleged traffic violations on the evening of the 6th. According to Pvt. Cullen Tyson, who had chased Mrs. Richardson in a commandeered private vehicle, the woman refused to cooperate with him, remained in her car, declined to turn over her ignition key and grabbed his nightstick.

According to several witnesses who spoke at the meeting, Mrs. Richardson did not object to going to the police station, only to going in the paddy wagon rather than in a patrol car. They testified that in the course of the fracas, Mrs. Richardson was manhandled by several officers and that her dress was disarranged. They also claimed that the police sergeant on the scene stood by without acting while the incident took place. A tense crowd of about 100 persons gathered.

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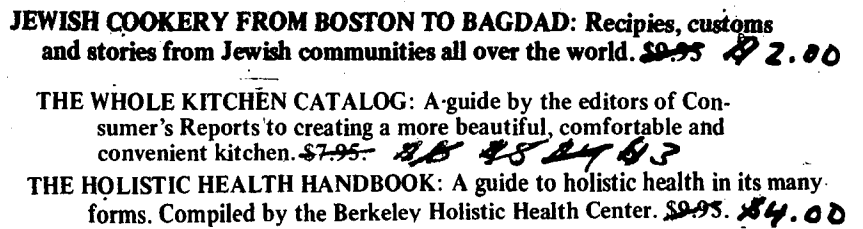
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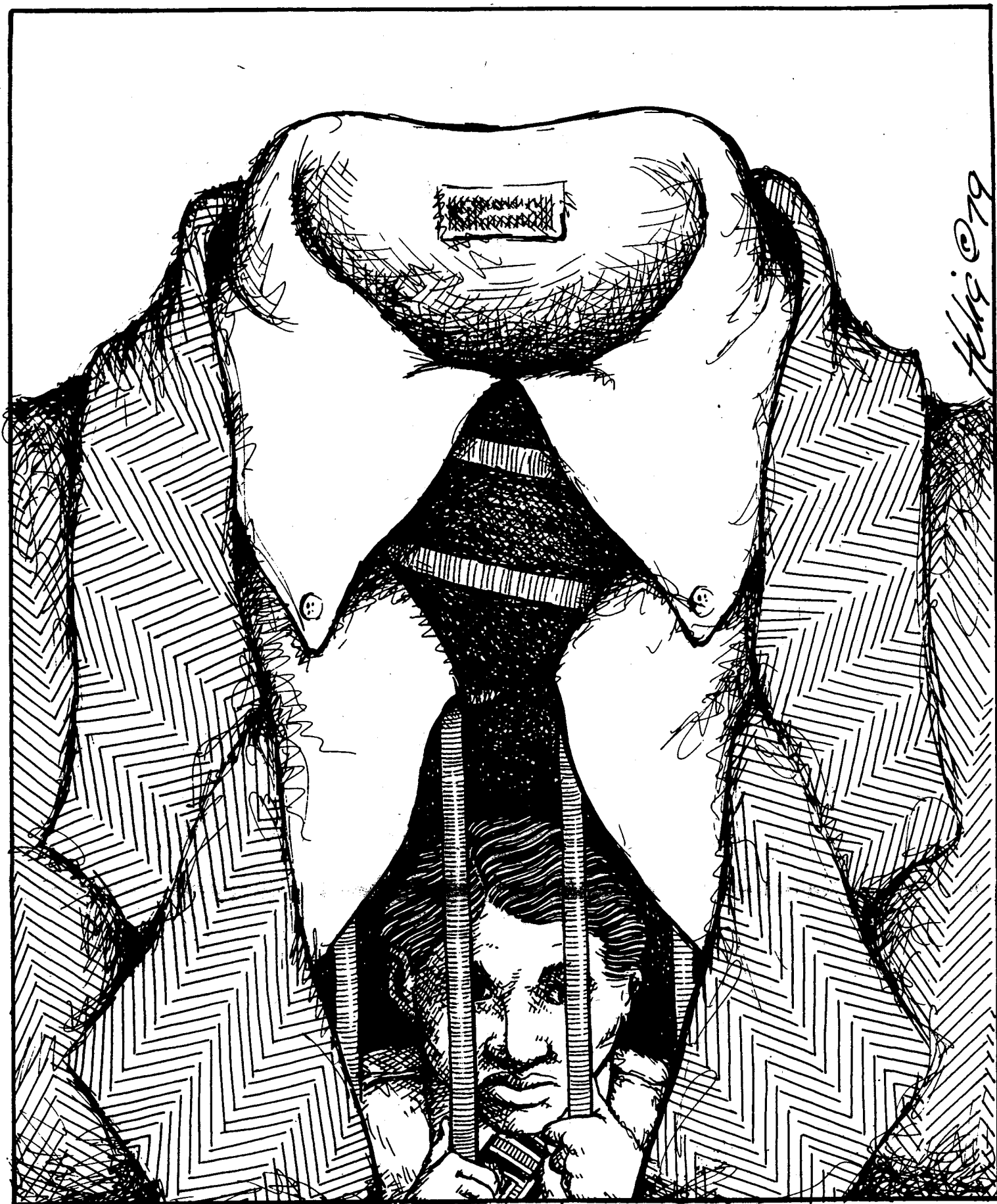
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TROUBLE UNDER THE WHITE COLLAR

Martin Brown and Sam Rosenberg

The dramatic and militant nature of the air traffic controllers' strike may prove to be a harbinger of a new king of labor unrest in America's post-industrial society of the 1980s. More than a sensational confrontation between labor and the state, the strike typifies a growing degree of alienation and militancy among workers in the upper-income brackets of the service labor market—a highly-paid, highly-skilled class of workers who may now constitute organized labor's last, best hope.

Significantly, worker dissatisfaction with the general quality of jobs, rather than increased wage demands, is apt to characterize future labor struggles more than ever before, as it does

now in the controllers' strike. And, because of profound structural changes in the labor market which have left the pay spectrum top-heavy, with a shrinking middle range, across-the-board labor support for future strikes will be harder than every to achieve.

These are the real trends emerging under the false impression that the controllers' strike is yet another battle by the budget-cutting Reagan Administration to bring a bloated and over-privileged federal bureaucracy under control. In fact the statistics on federal government employment reveal that the bureaucracy in the 1970s was already in decline, following rapid growth through the 1960s.

The other impression which the air traffic controllers' strike conjured up, and which is a more accurate reflection of reality, is the trend in the U.S. economy toward professional occupations in a "service industry" economy. Employment in manufacturing as a proportion of total U.S. employment declined from 26.4 percent to 22.2 percent over the last 30 years, while employment in professional services increased dramatically, from nine percent of the employed labor force to 20 percent.

However, it would be a mistake to interpret these trends, as many have, to mean that jobs are becoming higher paid and less alienating. A careful analysis of the specific occupational

content of job creation in the fast growing service sector reveals that jobs are being created at the "top" and the "bottom" of the occupational ladder, but not in the "middle."

During the 1960s and 1970s those occupations which experienced very high rates of expansion broke into two broad categories. The first included computer specialists, bank officers and financial managers, social scientists, real estate agents, health administrators, lawyers and social workers. The second category includes such jobs as teacher aides, school monitors, welfare service aides, health technicians, nurses, receptionists and food service workers.

Clearly, the fastest growing jobs are at the top and the bottom of the wage structure. The median weekly earnings of "managers and administrators" in 1978 was \$323; for "professional and technical" workers it was \$294. But for "clerical" workers it was only \$175 and for "service" workers it was \$152. Earnings in between these two extremes were for "craft," "sales," "operative" and "laborers" occupations, just those sectors which were growing the slowest.

At the same time that this structural change in the labor market has been taking place, the educational qualifications and career expectations of prospective workers has been growing faster than the "top" pole of the job distribution. Thus, a larger and larger proportion of highly educated workers are facing the prospect of ending up in the "bottom" pole of the labor force.

Economist Russell Rumberger of Stanford University has found that the incidence of over-education—workers employed in jobs which require substantially fewer educational skills

than they actually have—increased dramatically from 1960 to 1976. By 1976, about 40 percent of all college-educated workers were considered over-educated for their jobs.

This mismatch of training and job opportunities makes increasing job dissatisfaction almost inevitable. According to economists Graham Staines and Robert Quinn, of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, job satisfaction dropped in all educational categories from 1969 to 1977, but the drop was larger among workers with a college degree. The deterioration of job satisfaction can be expected to accelerate in the 1980s as the highly educated baby-boom generation enters into the prime middle years of work-life.

In addition, the job aspirations of women, who entered the work force in unprecedented numbers in the 1960s and 1970s, will undoubtedly increase as they become more permanently attached to the job market. But most of them will be trapped in the bottom pole of the service sectors.

Finally, while the shift toward the service sectors resulted in a relative growth of employment in professional and managerial occupations, within every sector there has been a trend toward the elimination of professional and skilled workers performing "personalized" jobs. They are being replaced by lower-paid workers performing more routine and alienating work. For instance, general computer programming has been broken down into a series of less creative and more routine and tedious sub-specialities.

As a result of such trends, the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the employment shares of low-paid non-household service workers and clerical workers will continue to

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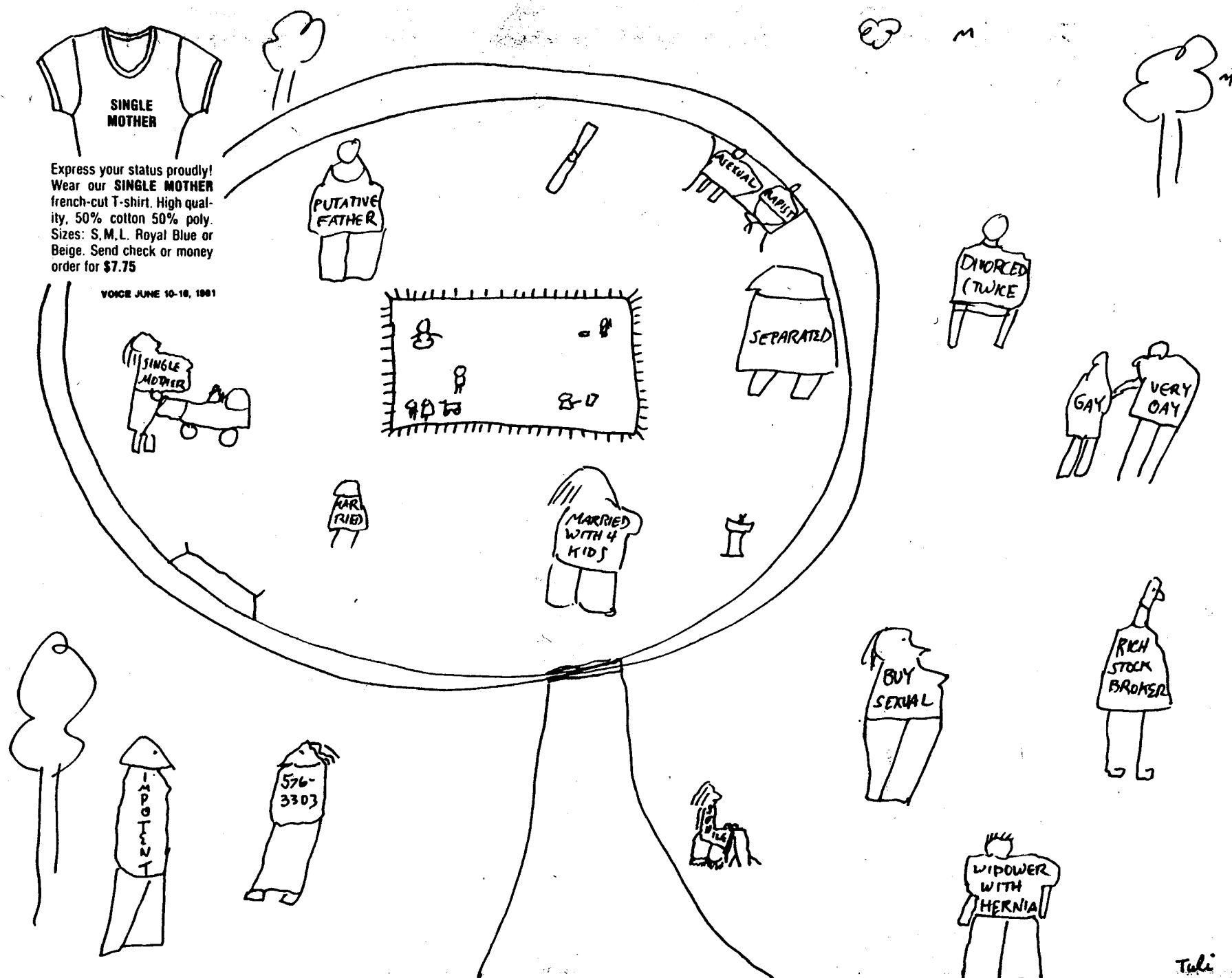
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increase during the 1980s, but professional and technical workers will just retain their present employment shares.

While several of the largest AFL-CIO international unions today represent public-sector workers, the most significant gains of these unions have been in the professional and semi-professional segments of the upper pole of the service economy, occupations such as teachers, health-care professionals and air traffic controllers.



The growing and likely accelerating worker dissatisfaction suggested by these trends could be good news for organized labor. Economist Thomas Kochan of M.I.T. found that among white-collar workers, dissatisfaction with the content and scope of their jobs had a greater effect on their propensity to join unions than dissatisfaction with pay.

However, despite the apparent potential, unions have been slow to follow the work force into the "post-industrial" economy. The percentage of the American work force accounted for by union membership declined from 25 percent in 1951 to 20 percent in 1978. Union membership in the United States is still predominantly male, blue collar and less educated.

Several studies have shown that women with a permanent attachment to the labor force are

as likely to join unions as men. But most women in this category work in the bottom pole of the service economy and there has yet to be a major drive by organized labor aimed at this sector.

Today, labor organizations in the service economy, like the air controllers' union have the same strengths and weaknesses that craft unions had in the industrial economy 50 years ago. PATCO can count on the hard-to-replace specialized skills of its membership to give it a high degree of focused economic bargaining power in a small but crucial part of the economy. But it cannot count on broad support from a wide array of service sector unionists who may receive much lower earnings.

The strong Reagan Administration response to the air controller strike may be calculated to exploit the sources of disunity and further delay

the day that organized labor is represented in the lower rungs of the service economy in a comprehensive way.

And it may be difficult for traditional organized labor, entrenched in declining but secure domains, to move beyond the most affluent segments of the service economy. Whether organizing drives in the service economy (comparable to the organizing drives that built the American labor movement in the industrial sector in the 1930s) will occur in the 1980s is one of the most crucial questions facing the American labor movement and the entire American economy. The air controller's strike and how government, the labor movement, and the public responds to it may provide a small window through which to view this uncertain future.

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THE NATO ISSUE

Jon Stewart

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS—"As far as pacifism in Europe is concerned, I don't see many signs of it. What we have is activism of a new kind. It's a very positive movement," declared Klaas DeVries, a leading Dutch parliamentarian who serves on NATO's Atlantic Council.

The observation came amidst a mounting storm of European protest over NATO policies, a storm which touched ground with more than 50,000 demonstrators to greet U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig of West Berlin.

If NATO defense policy only infrequently intrudes into the public political debate on the American side of the Atlantic, all across northern Europe it has moved to center stage, generating a massive popular "peace movement" supported by millions of church workers, trade unionists, students and leading political figures.

The recent wave of terrorist attacks against U.S. and NATO personnel in West Germany is not apt to mar the essential respectability of the European peace movement, nor slow its growth, say observers here. "We abhor the terrorism, and it can only give the authorities an excuse to crack down," said Oliver Schruoffeneger, a young activist in West Berlin's Alternative List political movement. "But these acts have nothing at all to do with what we are trying to accomplish."

Indeed, any efforts to dismiss the European peace movement as insignificant, Communist-controlled or terrorist can only lead to an even greater gulf between NATO policy-makers and the public they are supposed to be protecting. Growing numbers of political leaders in West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia and England recognize this fact. They recognize, too, that their own political futures are largely in the hands of this new generation of peace activists, for whom the horrors of World War II and the postwar menace of the Soviet Union are distant memories, if they are remembered at all.

The growth of the peace movement in northern Europe has occurred quietly, and suddenly. In part, it emerged out of an increasingly strong, affluent and self-confident postwar Europe which has provided a generation now entering the political mainstream with a sense that its own ideas about Europe's role in the world should be taken seriously. The central, postwar role of the United States in European affairs is rapidly eroding.

The movement's expansion also may be related to a shift away from NATO's twin-pillar policy of "defense and detente" to the recent American view that the alliance is primarily a military instrument—and a nuclear one at that.

"Those Americans who argue that nuclear wars are winnable are not very popular over here," observed DeVries. "The Reagan administration seems to think that detente is a lie, that the only thing to do is build up your armaments. For us, that doesn't promise anything. We live on this continent and we know there will not be peace unless there is some kind of cooperation and understanding. Detente has brought Europe a lot."

Not far from DeVries' office in Parliament is the headquarters of one of the largest and most influential peace groups in Europe today—the IKV, or Interdenominational Peace Council of the Netherlands. Sponsored by a coalition of nine churches, including the Dutch Reformed Church and the Catholic Church, the group works through some 400 local organizations to promote a foreign policy based on "critical membership in NATO and an independent policy for peace," said IKV director Mient Jan Faber.

The "independent policy" consists of the total denuclearization of the Netherlands, meaning the removal of all nuclear weapons from Dutch territory and a refusal by the government to participate in the planned 1983 NATO deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise nuclear missiles. This unilateral move is designed to encourage other nations to follow suit, leading eventually to a nuclear-free Europe and the creation of new alliances—especially of the smaller European states, in the East and West, committed to bringing disarmament pressure on both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

While the new Dutch government is not expected to expel NATO's nuclear weapons from Dutch territory, it is a certainty that it will indefinitely "postpone" the acceptance of the new American missiles—an implicit form of rejection.

A 1981 poll in the Netherlands showed 54 percent of the population in support of IKV's program and two-thirds in support of total denuclearization and rejection of the new American missiles. A minority of the Dutch population believes that NATO is contributing

to better East-West relations. In fact, politicians throughout northern Europe complain that they find it increasingly difficult to persuade the public that NATO is more friend than foe.

The churches themselves have played a key role in this mobilization of opinion, especially through participation in the annual "Peace Week" activities throughout Holland. Last year the Dutch Reformed Church, the largest in Holland, issued a pastoral letter in support of IKV's campaign to denuclearize the Netherlands unilaterally. *Pax Christi*, the Catholic Church's own peace group, supports a similar program, which the church itself is soon expected to support publicly.

IKV recently has reached out to church groups in other NATO countries, and in the Eastern bloc as well, to encourage similar campaigns. Meetings have been held with representatives of the East German Evangelical Church which, within its own strict limits, also supports a disarmament movement. A recent document distributed in East Germany by an "ad hoc committee" of the Evangelical Church goes so far as to call for "unilateral disarmament" by East Germany.

In West Germany, the Evangelical Church also is at the center of the anti-nuclear protest. A church-affiliated group, known as Action Reconciliation, now provides a broad umbrella for the many disparate peace groups active in West Germany, ranging from communists to young Christian Democrats.

"We can take the initiative because we don't belong to any one of the traditional streams of the peace movement," said Volkmar Deile, secretary of Action Reconciliation. "We are acceptable to everyone."

The group has been instrumental in organizing massive protest demonstrations throughout West Germany. They also claim partial responsibility for the 50,000 West Germans who refused induction in the armed forces last year.

The Scandinavian NATO countries, Denmark and Norway, already are free of nuclear weapons in peacetime by virtue of their policies against allowing foreign weapons or troops to be stationed on their territories. Sweden, which is officially neutral, also remains free of nuclear weapons. In these countries, the peace activists have concentrated on formalizing their nuclear-free status by campaigning for a Nordic Nuclear Free Zone, in which nuclear weapons would be excluded even in wartime.

"We would not give up anything but the option of having nuclear weapons in the event of war," said Gert Peterson, head of the Danish Socialistic People's Party. "But," he added, "is that an option worth having? Is giving up the option of becoming an invalid a sacrifice?"

Public opinion polls in all three Scandinavian countries suggest strongly that the nuclear option is one which most Scandinavians would happily live without. Indeed, throughout northern Europe there is an almost tangible sense that NATO's nuclear line of defense is viewed less as a security tripwire and more as a threat of holocaust. Pure visceral fear of nuclear annihilation is perhaps the strongest motivation behind the peace movements—a fact which some political activists acknowledge with a measure of regret. Ideological opposition to the NATO strategy takes a back seat to the visions of mushroom clouds over Western Europe.

The more general notion of a "nuclear-free Europe" also is the central doctrine of Britain's main peace movement, European Nuclear Disarmament, which is closely affiliated with the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. Supported by the British Labor Party, which opposes any British participation in NATO's nuclear policies, the campaign has won a surprising degree of support from Britons. Some 80 local governments, representing more than 13 million people, have followed the example set by the city council of Manchester in declaring themselves to be nuclear-free zones, meaning that nuclear facilities should be neither manufactured nor positioned within their boundaries. Many actually have refused to participate in central government plans for civil defense, arguing that in a nuclear war there is no such thing. The campaign even has spread to the remote Gaelic-speaking communities in the Scottish Hebrides,

which are attempting to expel NATO from military installations there.

Southern Europe has been slower to mobilize along the lines of its northern NATO partners, but opposition is beginning to make a dent in public opinion in such countries as Spain (not yet in NATO), Italy and Greece.

In fact, old NATO hands find a delectable irony in the fact that America's strongest NATO supporter today appears to be socialist France, a country which abandoned the alliance under Charles de Gaulle some 10 years ago in order to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Clearly, the Western alliance is changing, evolving into something new, under the very skin of its leadership. And the changes are developing from the core of the alliance, the people who support it with their taxes and votes.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL

They knocked down another movie palace in my town recently: dismantled the grand marquee, all winking, colored, electric lights; ripped out the red velvet seats; pulled up the carpets over which three generations of celluloid addicts trod, popcorn and candy in hand, their eyes glued to the giant silver screen. It wasn't the first old movie theatre to fall prey to changing social customs and economic imperatives; it won't be the last.

The lucky old dream palaces, the ones that aren't torn down, are twinned, trebled and quadrupled—diced into tiny boxes, sound seeping through the thin partitions separating Cinema 1 from Cinema 43, the screens criminally small, seats set at weird angles in what used to be sumptuous balconies. They're not much,

but at least they're working theatres, not parking lots or condos.

I mourn the passing of the old movie theatres—the Paramounts and Foxes and Lowes of motion picture past—because I savor the experience of going out, ensconcing myself in impossibly ornate buildings and passing the evening with hundreds of other people. Movies are a shared experience, and there is a community, however fragile and fleeting, among moviegoers. We share the same waking dreams.

That's all changing, of course. Movies, which once provided a cheap night out for middle class and working people, now cost \$4 and \$5 a head, as Hollywood cranks out fewer films, with ever-inflating budgets. The grand old theatres, what's left of them, sit in decaying neighborhoods, where fear of crimes committed by people who can't get out keeps away those who have left.

So, instead of nurturing the community of the past, we entertain a future filled with individually-owned techno-toys: video discs and cassettes; seven-foot television screens; cable TV with hundreds of channels; dishes for receiving direct satellite-to-home transmissions. We'll have private media rooms and home entertainment centers, the experts tell us, that are safe, familiar and comfortable. Our homes will increasingly become places where we play, and—with the use of home computers and keyboards linked to TV screens—work.

Like a lot of new technological applications, the home entertainment center is being promoted by gushing futurists (and manufacturers) as a vast improvement over the bad old days when people actually had to move from one place to another. Personally, I'm not so sanguine. I'll miss the sociability of going out to the movies, the surrealistic architecture of the old buildings, the silver screens big enough to drive a Mack truck into, and disappear. What's so great about staying home with a batch of clever—and expensive, you may be sure—electronic toys, anyway?

And what's so great about working at home? Oh, I've heard the arguments for it. Instead of driving to the job and wasting all that energy, the arguments go, we can work safely and ecologically at home. Heck, we can labor in our ratty underwear, if we want to, with a half-eaten sandwich and a drink at our terminals. Like all progress, it's happening because it's good for us.

Sounds great, but again, it's the social aspect that's missing from this technocratic vision of utopia-around-the-corner. What happens to the friendships most people make at work by coming into contact with living, breathing human beings? What about the political power that people who actually see one another every day acquire when they organize? Who is going to land (or be assigned) the bulk of the stay-at-home jobs? Women? Will the kids be there, too? Call me a mossback conservative, if you like, but the personal and political implications of the new technologies are, to my mind, far from liberating.

So, as another baroque movie palace is reduced to rubble or abruptly mutated into a four-plex, our lives, too, are scheduled to be remade. Me, I prefer the floating dream-community of the old theatres and the gritty but sociable reality of the workplace to the shiny, sterile, solitary future being designed for us.

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